ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,025—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† SUTLEJ	6205	800	W. Worcester	31st March.
P.&O. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5645	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
† ASSAM	3066	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
P.&O. HIMALAYA	3808	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th "
P.&O. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
			FRIDAY.	
† ASSAM	3066	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th "
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3066	500	T. F. Creery	22nd "
P.&O. GANGES	4208	800	G W Atkinson	29th "

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
April 17	Shannon	4129	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

April 6th — May 2nd
April 18th — May 16th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	730	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	730	1st May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th April.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GHELA	F. Cossovich	4,233	350	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 28th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, about 18th April, 2nd May and 30th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th April.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 19, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	April 3.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 24, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all other Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available in over 1,300 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against Death by accident issued. Insurances of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY, and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 29th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on the 29th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 12th April, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th March, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—
3 Months } at 5 per cent. per annum.
4 Months }
Further particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS and DINNERS Also, per Plate, Ices, Wines and Spirits Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Cocoa, French and English Confectionery. Perfumery of the Best quality, etc., etc., etc. To be had at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.
DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.
Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.
Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.
Consultations free.
For appointment, &c., call or address
WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.
"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.
"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.
"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TRAVELLERS TO EUROPE.

TRAVELLERS' REQUIREMENTS IN EVERY DETAIL
May be procured of

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

MAUDS AND RUGS.
HOSIERY.
HATS AND HELMETS.
DECK SHOES.
RUG STRAPS.
WATERPROOF SHEETING.
STORES AND WINES.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS.
STEEL CABIN TRUNKS.
GLADSTONE BAGS.
HAT AND BONNET BOXES.
SOILED LINEN BAGS.
CANVAS HOLD-ALLS.
AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.

DRESSING BAGS.
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COURIER BAGS.
CANTEENS.
MEDICINES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DECK CHAIRS AND LOUNGES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ECONOMY IN WHISKY.

"BACHELOR'S JARS"

Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the finest Scotch Whisky. Plated Taps Supplied if required. Send Jars to the Godown to be RE-FILLED.
PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.
VALUE of Jars allowed on Return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

COCA WINE! COCA WINE!!

A most powerful BRAIN and NERVE Restorer.
Strengthens the Mental and Physical Powers, assuages Thirst, and possesses excellent Tonic properties.
Strongly recommended for
SLEEPLESSNESS, HEAD-ACHE, AND OVER-FATIGUE.
Facilitates DIGESTION and allays Pain caused by DYSPEPSIA.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4.
Extract from a letter—Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
"DEAR SIRS,—Your Coca Wine had a marvellous effect on me. It has quite set me up after thirty years' residence in India."

CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY & POONA.
Owing to heavy fall in Exchange, all Catalogued and Advertised Prices are advanced 10 per cent.

"FOR STEAMER OR RAIL."
TRUNKS, BAGS, DECK-CHAIRS, &C.

THE BEST VALUE—AND LARGEST CHOICE OF NEW RELIABLE GOODS.

HOAR & Co., { "THE NOTED" OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

JUST DELIVERED,
NEW
TENNIS FLANNELS
SUITS COMPLETE,
Rs. 27-8, Rs. 34-8, Rs. 38-8.
10 per Cent. Discount for Cash.

SPORTING WATCHES!
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
WATCHES IN INDIA.

THE CHRONOGRAPHS enumerated below are guaranteed to give a most accurate results, every single part being carefully made and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitesimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses might result to those who use them.
Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince anyone of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

18-Carat ¼ Hunting Chronograph Watches with Keyless	Rs.
Action, and movement of a very High Class	440
" Hunting Case, Do. Do. Do.	400
" Crystal Face, Do. Do. Do.	350

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, WITH MINUTE RECORDER.

	Rs.
18-Carat Hunting or ¼ Hunting movement of Perfect Quality	550
" Crystal Face Do. Do.	500
" Of Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance	650
14-Carat, a thoroughly reliable strong Crystal Face Keyless Chronograph	185
Do. Do. Do. with Minute Recorder	210

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH.

First Quality Keyless Chronograph, with Every Improvement. A most useful Watch.

	Rs.
¼ Hunting Case	115
Hunting "	110
Crystal Face "	100

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES WITH MINUTE RECORDERS.

Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance.	Rs.
¼ Hunting case, Keyless of high quality	220
Crystal Face " do. do. do.	200
First quality Crystal Face Keyless Watch, with Minute Recorder of high quality	150
The "Trainers" Chronograph for rough use, in strong Silver Case, Keyless action	75

METAL CHRONOGRAPHS.

	Rs.
First Quality Keyless Crystal Face Chronograph Watch comparative balance	65
Do. Do. with Minute Recorder do. do.	85
Keyless Chronograph only, a most useful instrument for Sportsmen and Army Officers.	35

One of the Finest, most Extensive, and most Varied Stock of Complicated Watches in the WORLD may be seen at the
SALOONS OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCHULTZ & CLIFTON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

STUDIO Open for PORTRAITURE from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

BUT WHY SUFFER

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Annas 8 and Re. 1.
F.S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay. WITH COUGH AND COLD?

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25 with silver foil.		Rs. 7 8	per box.
Primo de Revelo	" 25	"	6 0	"
Regl. Antonio Lopez	" 50 with ring		11 0	"
Non Plus Ultra	" 50	"	9 0	"
Exquisitos	" 50	"	7 0	"
Princes as (small size)	" 50	"	5 0	"
Neuvo Habano Especial	" 100	"	6 0	"
Do. do. No. 1	" 100	"	5 0	"
Do. do. No. 2	" 100	"	4 8	"
Do. do. No. 3	" 100	"	4 0	"

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.
GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE, ESPLANADE.

RETURN OF

WILLARD'S OPERA COMPANY.

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, 4TH APRIL,

WITH

"RUY BLAS."

NOTICE.

FROM THIS DATE, and during the TEMPORARY ABSENCE of the Undersigned, from Bombay, on leave, Mr. C. ZANELLA will be in CHARGE of this Company's Agency.

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

S. S. "CITY OF PERTH," ARRIVED MARCH 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Victoria Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be payed.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 1894.

THE S. S. "TRESCO"

IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE TO-DAY FROM LONDON VIA KARACHI.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER SIGNATURE, pay Freight (if any) and take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S or VICTORIA DOCK, where the vessel will discharge.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners of the s. s. "Tresco."

March 29th, 1894.

WANTED.

OPERATOR, WANTED—EUROPEAN, Steady and Clever, ; also One RETOUCHER and One PRINTER. Native Christians preferred. Terms, Specimens and References to

TOWNSHEND, Kamptee.

CAPT. EDGETT, of the British Ship "Stanley," wishes to inform the Public of Bombay that he will NOT BE ACCOUNTABLE for any BILLS contracted on Shore by any Member of his CREW.

J. H. EDGETT,
Master, Ship "Stanley."

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

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the Best Possible Results from

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Should Send their Plates to

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ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER,

KAMPTEE, C.P.

He is not a Dealer in Photographic Material, but gives all Work entrusted to him his

CAREFUL PERSONAL ATTENTION.

Terms, &c., per Return Post, Free.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited, by 1 o'clock, on the 13th proximo, for the following Services for the Official year 1894-95 :—

1. Repairs to all the Military and Civil Buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, Bombay.
2. Supply of Stores.
3. Supply of Road Metal, Sand Stone, Yellow and Red Hill Earth, &c.
4. Watering Roads.
5. Supply of Ordinary Carts and Bullocks.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 26th March, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BHAI RATANJI KAIKSANJI, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

BHAGWANDAS RATANJI, the only Executor named in the Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 20th day of March, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI.
The 20th Day of March 1894.

Messrs. EDGELOW & GULABCHAND,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL

IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.

LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7, for 125lbs working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery ; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of a Garden or an Oart containing by admeasurement (4,381) square yards, together with Cocoanuts and several other Trees, at Upper Mahim.

Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 4-30 P.M., on the premises by the order of Mr. Dossabhoy Hormusji, and on account and risk of Framji Sorabji Owner, and Pestonji Framji Owner, under the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated 25th January, 1892, under the further charge, dated the 24th September, 1892, and under the transfer of mortgage, dated the 9th February, 1894,—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or oart, called Gollowrah, together with the cocoanut plantations and other trees of every kind, and well and hut or huts, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and registered under the Collector of Land Revenue of the pension and tax, under Collector's old No. 337, and new No. 4058, and old Survey No. 1-127 containing by admeasurement 4381 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward G No. 3913, and Street No. 204, and bounded as follows :—on the east by the oart of Atmaram Vithoba, on the west by the oart of Sukharam Vithoba Pal, on the north by the oart of Shantaram Mungesh, and on the south by the Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned Auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, March 29, 1894.

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GOLD, PEARL AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th and THURSDAY, the 5th April, 1894, at 2 p m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Administrators of the late Mr Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash, consisting of very valuable pearl necklaces, pearl bangles, vaifools, goongree, kanthi, strings of pearls, diamond earrings, ear-drops, rings, emerald and ruby rings, gold watches, alberts, sankias, bangles, goongree, kantlis, &c.

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Bombay, March 29, 1894.

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Total Accumulated Funds.....	,,	8,003,265

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Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

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The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

NOTES:

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Latest Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,060xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial Bk.	5,000	100	100		155c cl80
Ld. Mge.	2,000	100	50	10 p. c.	65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Latest Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	280
	750	50	150	7½	205
Back Bay Baths	900	50	50	12	
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	100
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	14	4
Barar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nc
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay Hardware Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,600
Bk. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,100
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	600	600	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,160
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		600	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 25	232
Dehli Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	280	280	7½ pr. ct.	275
Gaye & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Money Ship Assn	9,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	1130	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co., Ld.	3,000	500	100	9 pr. ct.	100
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25-12	304
Karachee Landing	500	500	500	30	150
Makarazee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	1100	Nil.	
Meroke & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 16	96
Mazagon Dock	5,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Orient al Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	645
Prince of Wales Pirelis	300	3 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soondy & Co.	1,000	100	200	9	60
Treasure & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	950
Turner & Co.	1,000	100	100	6	40
Telephone Co.	8,000	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,200	1,200	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945 935
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	26
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	220
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg. Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	125
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	200	200	all	14	207½ 195
Colaba	500	1,200	1,200	20	290
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,275
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	Nil	105
Fort	615	2500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	375
Mahajanpa Mysore S & M Co.	6,50	100	100		pay
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	117
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	117
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,200	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	327½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,205
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	775
Samoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,491
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,205
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	140
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	12½	330
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	600	600	Rs. 15	415
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	200	1,000	1,00	50	55)
Vasudeo Shanker Lakhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	50	998	15	600
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills, Ld	2000	2,000	1,000	—	500

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	1100	100	Nil	45
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	30
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,040xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	750
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	550
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	545
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	390
Coral Mills Co.	6,688	100	100	50	460
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	320
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	9,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	460
Fazulbhoy	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30xd	660
Hingungha Mill	700	600	600		660
Howard & Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	501
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,160
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	—	247½
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,100
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	30
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250	—	107½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	82
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	605
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	30	585
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	144
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	755
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,500
Mahalaxmee	60	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,365
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,05	1,000	1 00	65	1 830
Mahavaja Mysore S & M Co.	6,50	100	100		pay
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	117
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	117
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,200	1,000	Rs. 20	405
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Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills, Ld	2000	2,000	1,000	—	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	27-11	
China Lead	"	27-3	Nominal.
Persia, Bar Gold old	"	27-9	
Do. do. new	"	26-12	"
Australia do.	"	27-2	
Bombay do.	"	27-0	
English Sovereigns	"	17-8	
Do. Dracone	"	17-7-6	
Shilling & Sixpences	"	25-8	
Do. 1/8 do.	"	27-10	
Carolus Dollars	"	205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	185	
Pre-France Louis	"	215-	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Midland Press and Manufacturing Company, Church Gate Street, 4 p.m.

Lecture on Pasteurism, Town Hall, Lord Harris presiding, 5 p.m.

Evening Entertainment in aid of Funds of Clare Road Convent, Framjee Cowasjee Hall, 6 p.m.

Social Meeting, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Byculla, 8-30 p.m.

Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Lindisfarne entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Akbar and City of Perth yesterday; the steamer Juba left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Stura entered and the barque Golden Fleece and steamers Vasna, Southern Cross, and Werneth Hall left the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday next.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Lindisfarne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, the 30th instant.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—There will be a race for yachts and ships' boats, on Saturday next, the 31st instant, entries closing at noon, to-morrow the 30th instant.

ARRIVAL OF A NAWAB.—Nawab Haji Dowla Jung Bahadur, accompanied by fifty-eight followers, arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Khandeish, and has taken up his residence at Bhendy Bazaar Road.

AN INSANE MENDICANT.—A Mahomedan mendicant, aged about thirty years, was on Tuesday found wandering about Nagdevi Street, in a naked condition. He was taken charge of by the authorities and sent to the police surgeon, as insane.

BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—The eighth annual general meeting of the Bombay Graduates' Association, will be held at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on Saturday next, at 5 p.m., when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C.I.E., will deliver an address on educational matters. The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani will preside in the absence of the president the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.

CHILDREN ROBBED.—Karimji Allibhoy, residing at Chimna Butcher Street, has made a report to the police that his child, aged four years, while playing on the road in front of the house, was robbed of silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 39, from the person of the child.—A Hindu lad, aged seven years, was also robbed of ornaments he was wearing, of the value of Rs. 20, while playing in front of his uncle's house, at Girgaum Road.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 6 p.m.:—

March	Amongst Comrades	Faust.
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppo.
Valse	Venus Reigen	Gung'l.
Gavotte	Circus Ronz	Feige.
Selection	Fatinitza	Suppe.
Galop	Fanfare	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. C. D. Mahaluximeewala, the superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, has reported to the police, that, on Saturday morning, he placed some money, collected on the previous day, in a box, and ordered a hamal to put the box in a cupboard, the key of which was kept in the drawer of a table. On Monday morning Mr. Mahaluximeewala found that the box had been stolen, together with its contents, consisting of Rs. 395, in currency notes and cash.

FATAL FALL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Mint Road, Fort, on the body of Poonji, a Hindu girl, aged two years, the daughter of a labourer, residing on the second floor of a house in that locality. On Tuesday about noon, the deceased was playing near a window on the second storey of the house, when she accidentally fell through the window, the bars of which had been broken, and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A DISHONEST FRIEND.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilson charged De Costa Remeid, a Native Christian, with theft, in respect of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs 310, the property of Joseph Rodriques. The accused was living in the same chawl with the complainant, and a few days ago suddenly disappeared. After that the complainant had occasion to open his cupboard and see his jewellery-box. He found that some one had removed the ornaments from it. The matter was reported to the police, and the offence was traced to the accused. The magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PETITION.—Some days ago a number of prominent citizens presented to Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., the acting Commissioner of Police, a numerously-signed petition, asking him to extend the services of Rao Bahadoor Dajee Gungajee, the head of the reserve police, for a further term of twelve months. The petition referred in detail to the various services rendered by the Rao Bahadoor to the Bombay Government during his half century's tenure of office. On the 2nd April, 1890, Colonel Wilson, the then Commissioner of Police, presented Rao Bahadoor Dajee Gungajee with a sword, enclosed in a richly-traced gold scabbard with a gold mounted belt, in recognition of his meritorious and faithful services, and more especially in connection with the capture of Layakat Ali, one of the ring-leaders during the Mutiny, and also for his services in the great State trial of the late Maharajah Malharrao of Baroda and in the Aurora Frauds Case.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—A variety entertainment was given, at the Tivoli Theatre, on Monday evening, when some vocal and instrumental solos were performed, the only unpleasant feature of the proceeding being a wilderness of empty chairs. Prof. Josef Ambrose, a youthful amateur artist of a prepossessing appearance, gave the best items of the programme in a masterly manner. He played several airs on the violin, his manipulation being very good; but what secured him a very hearty encore was his piano interpretation of "The Bohemian Girl." His touch was now delicate, now powerful, according to the exigencies of the piece; his phrasing was clear and distinct, and the rapidity of his execution at times quite surprising. Another violinist, Master Simplicio Furtado, a lad of tender years, appeared with Prof. Ambrose in a violin-duet, consisting of an excerpt from Barliere de Seville. He gave a good account of himself and might have done better if he had only plied his bow with greater confidence. There was also something in the shape of minstrel entertainment. Some of the jokes were really fresh, and possessed many laughable elements. On the whole the entertainment was a very enjoyable one.

CHEATING A BOKHARI PILGRIM.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sanderson placed two Punjabees, named Sheroo Mahomed and Khoshal Byramkhan, aged respectively, forty-five and thirty-five years, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the former being charged with cheating Haji Khoji Naiza, a Bokhari pilgrim, in respect of five Russian currency notes of five roubles each, and the latter with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence. It appears that about four weeks ago the complainant arrived in Bombay from Bokhara, *en route* to Mecca on a pilgrimage and put up at the house of a pilgrim at the Northbrook Gardens, Grant Road. On the morning of the 19th instant, the complainant was making some purchases at the bazaar, behind the Northbrook Gardens, when the two accused went up to him and after some conversation, the first accused showed him a piece of copper, gilded over with gold, representing that it was a piece of gold, weighing about two tolas and that it would be a very profitable bargain if the complainant were to exchange the currency notes for it. The complainant refused the proposal, but after some persuasion agreed to the bargain. After receiving the coin he gave the notes to the first accused, who handed them to his companion, who carried them to a Parsee money exchanger at the Crawford Markets, and got three of the notes changed. When the complainant found that the coin he had received from the accused was a false one, he reported the matter to the police, and while Inspector Saundersson was instituting an inquiry, some Mahomedans, who were watching the movements of the accused, gave certain information, which led to their arrest in a house, at Bhendy Bazaar. The first accused, against whom stood four previous convictions, was sentenced to one year's hard labour, and his accomplice to five months' like punishment.

SPORTING.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

SINGLES.

The Final Tie will be played off this day (Thursday) between Captain S. C. Smith and Captain R. M. Poore.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

A DISPUTED HUNDI TRANSACTION.

GUNESHDASS RAMNARAYAN AND OTHERS VS. LUCHMINARAYEN AND OTHERS.

MR. SMITH, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendants were represented by Mr. Kawasji Sethna, solicitor.

In this suit the plaintiffs, who carry on business, under the name of Ramrukh Ramkisson, at Mombadavi, sought to recover from the defendants, who carry on business, under the name of Guneshdass Nursingdass, a sum of Rs. 1,010, for a shah-jog hundi, purchased by the first plaintiff's firm of Ramnarayen Kissonlal from the first defendant's firm of Govindram Luchminarayen, and drawn on the second defendant at Bombay.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: This is a suit brought by the plaintiffs as the last *bona fide* holders for value of a certain hundi for Rs. 1,000 to recover that sum and interest from the defendants, the drawer and drawee, respectively, of the said hundi. As on reading the plaint there appeared to be no immediate cause of action against the drawer, the claim as against him was withdrawn and the suit proceeded against the drawee alone, whom I will call the defendant. The facts are not in dispute. On the 8th December, 1893, the plaintiff's firm at Sholapur bought a shah-jog hundi at that place, and paid full value for the same. It was then endorsed in favour of Ramruk Ramkisson, the plaintiff's agent in Bombay, for realization, and on the same day sent to him by post. At the same time a post-card was sent, advising the despatch of the hundi. Neither letter nor post-card arrived at their destination. Not hearing of their arrival, the plaintiff's firm sent a second post-card, in reply to which their agents stated that no hundi was received. The plaintiff at Sholapur thereupon, on the 14th December, 1893, went to the drawer and demanded a peth. The drawer, however, having by that time received the "khokha" from the defendant, declined to give a peth. The plaintiff's man then came to Bombay to make inquiries. It then appeared that the hundi had been presented to the defendants on the 9th December, 1893, by some person, giving his name as Dwarkadas Lalji, and giving an address in Hunuman Gully, and that the defendant had sent the money there by his man, who had paid it to some one, whom he took to be the cashier of the said Dwarkadas Lalji. On the defendant's man going there again with the plaintiff's man, no trace of any person known as Dwarkadass Lalji could be found nor were his whereabouts discovered. It is quite clear that the hundi was stolen or intercepted during transit, and the name of Ramruk Ramkisson expunged, and that of Dwarkdas Lalji substituted. The defendant admittedly paid the amount of the hundi without inquiry as to the respectability or position of the person to whom he paid. With the exception that the hundi was a shah-jog hundi, bearing an endorsement in favour of a particular person (as it now appears a forged endorsement) the case is precisely similar in respect to suit 1312-26, decided by me on the 11th December, 1893, and I shall not, therefore, repeat here the remarks, which I made in that case, and which are without exception applicable here. Here, as in that case, it was alleged that there was no conversion, and that the custom of merchants had changed with respect to the necessity, which previously existed of making due enquiries before payment of a shah-jog hundi. The defendant has in this case entirely failed to prove any such change of custom. Indeed, the very reason given for such change and for enquiries being no longer necessary, namely, that there is now too much business and too many merchants to allow of inquiries being made, is in itself the very strongest reason for making inquiries if possible of a more searching character. The defendant's witnesses were utterly unreliable. They evidently came to state exactly what they were asked by the defendant's pleader, and though one or two held positions of importance in respectable firms, their mode of giving their evidence deprived them of the respect to which their positions in such firms might otherwise have entitled them. I therefore have no hesitation in adhering to my former finding, that the old-established custom still prevails, and that a defendant cannot avoid liability in respect of a shah-jog hundi, which he has paid, unless he can show that he has paid it to shah. The only question is, whether in this case the hundi being specially endorsed makes any difference. No doubt the effect of the endorsement would be to restrict payment to the endorsee or some one claiming through him; but this cannot in my opinion render the words shah-jog nugatory, and I think payment could only be made to such endorsee after due enquiry to see whether or not he was shah. This view is borne out by the case of Thakordass *vs.* Futteh Mull (7 B. L. R. 275) and is also in accordance to a certain extent with the view taken by the defendant's own witnesses, who say they never look to the endorsement, but only to the body of the hundi. No authority has been quoted in support of the proposition, that a shah-jog hundi loses its character as such, by being endorsed in favour of a particular person. As to whether the acts of the defendant amounted to a conversion of the hundi, I think that there can be no doubt. By accepting it, paying the amount to a person not entitled to it and receiving the "khokha," and forwarding it to the drawer, the defendant clearly converted the hundi to his own use, and deprived the plaintiff, the lawful owner of the hundi of his right in it. The plaintiff can therefore sue him in trover. The charges of negligence on the part of the plaintiff are unsupported by any evidence and must fail. In my opinion the plaintiffs acted with all due diligence, and however soon they had communicated with the defendant, it would have been of no avail, as the hundi was paid on the 9th December, 1893, the very next day after its despatch. In my opinion also the defendant is deserving of blame in not paying more attention to the endorsement on the hundi, a cursory glance at which would show that it had been tampered with, something expunged, and the name of Dwarkadas Lalji written over. Under these circumstances I must pass a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,010, and certify Rs. 135 as the professional costs of the plaintiffs' attorney. At the request of the defendant I make my judgment contingent on the opinion of the High Court. I have deemed it unnecessary under the circumstances to consider what, if any, were the contractual relations between the parties, or whether the plaintiff would be entitled to proceed against the defendant under Section 32 of the Negotiable Instruments Act.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

27-93—Crawford, B B and B—Rambai alias Luxmibai widow vs. Haria Vital Gowat—Chalk W and S

14-93—Edgelow and G—Dayabai vs Gomersey Govind—Brown and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

75-82—Mathubai and G—Motichand Hurruckchand and others vs Manockchund Kapurchand—Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

66-94—In person. Roopchand Hurrokchund and others vs James Rogers.

For Consent Decree.

575-93—Fram and M. Hajee Mahomed Aba vs Purshotum Bandajee and others. Edgelow and G.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

216-33—Ardesir. H and D—Rustomjee Pestonjee Nanavati vs Bhicajee—Pestonjee, R and K—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

339-93—V M Pakvasa for pauper—Harrichand Bhicaji vs Rao Bahadur Raghoba Janardhan Govanker—Dikshit and H.

For Hearing on Commissioner's Special Report.

67-91—Framjee M—Khudiza Begum and others vs. Awaddin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jang Bahadur—Crawford, B B and B.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

131-89—Roughton and B—Sorabjee Maneckjee Damanwalla vs Dadabhai Dhunjeebhoy Chamarbagwalla. In person.

427-91—Payne, G and S—Henry Charles Stephens, M P vs Alibhoy Esmailjee—Crawford, B B and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

300-93—Craigie, L and O—Sir Robert Jardine and others vs Jetha Malsey and another—Mathubai and J

274-93—Brown and M—Khetsidas Rambux vs Munchershaw Sorabjee Jetha and others—Arde ir. H and D.

103-92—Ard. H and D. The Advocate General vs Bai Poojabai and others, P. G. and S., L. S. N. and B., and W. and G.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

EXTRA spoon competitions were held at Coorla on Wednesday, the 21st inst. On the occasion of "B" and "D" Companies Bo. Vol. Rifles competition for the Bayley Shield, the shooting of both these companies at 200 and 300 yards were good "D" having slightly the best of it at 200 yards and "B" at 300 yards, at 600 yards although some really good scores were made, some barely scored at all. Extra competitions were again held on the 23rd instant at 500, 700, and 800 yards, the shooting at the longer ranges being rather below the average. The usual weekly competitions were held on Saturday the 24th instant. Distances 500 and 700 yards. Some very good scores were made. In connection with these two competitions a "Silver-plated bowl" presented by a member of the club was fired for and for which four ties of 67 were made. Competitions were also held on Saturday afternoon at 300 and 600 yards, corporal Cutler, G. I. P. R. Vols., compiling an excellent 37 at 300 yards. The next competition will be on Thursday the 29th instant. Distances 600 and 800 yards. The following are the scores:—

41TH EXTRA COMPETITION.	Score 200 yards.
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	26a
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Qr Mr Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles (a) Winner of Spoon.	20

45TH EXTRA COMPETITION.	Score 200 yards.
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	26a
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Qr Mr Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles (a) Winner of Spoon.	17

46TH EXTRA COMPETITION.	Score 600 yards.
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	24a
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Qr Mr Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles (a) Winner of Spoon.	12

47TH EXTRA COMPETITION.	Score 500 yards.
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	30a
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Cr Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	23
Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles (a) Winner of Spoon.	28

48TH EXTRA COMPETITION.	Score 700 yards.
Ar Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	33a
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles (a) Winner of Spoon.	

49TH EXTRA COMPETITION.	Score 800 yards.
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	27a
Ar Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles (a) Winner of Spoon.	22

39TH COMPETITION.	Score. 500 yards.
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	35a
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	34a
Gunnery Instr Sergt Bedford, Royal Navy	34a
Vol A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	34a
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	33b
Cr Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vols	33a
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	33c
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	32d
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P R Vols	32d
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	32a
Vol O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	32d
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	32c
Sergt J Imrie, G I P R Vols	31d
Cr Sergt J E Kcess, Bo Vol Rifles	28d
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vols	28a
Vol A E Freel, G I P R Vols	27c
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	25a
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Cr Sergt J E Kcess, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Sergt J Imrie, G I P R Vols	23
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	4

(a) handicapped 12 points, (b) handicapped 15 points, (c) handicapped 9 points winner of 2nd spoon, (d) handicapped 9 points, (e) winner of 1st spoon, (f) handicapped 3 points, (g) handicapped 6 points.

40TH COMPETITION.	Score. 700 yards.
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	35a
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P R Vols	35b
Vol A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	33a
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	32a
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	32c
Gunnery Instr Sergt Bedford, Royal Navy	31a
Cr Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vols	30a
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	29a
Vol O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	29d
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vols	28a
Vol A E Freel, G I P R Vols	27c
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	25a
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Cr Sergt J E Kcess, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Sergt J Imrie, G I P R Vols	23
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	4

(a) handicapped 12 points, (b) handicapped 9 points, winner of 1st spoon, c handicapped 15 points, (d) handicapped 9 points, and (e) handicapped 3 points. winner of 2nd spoon.

41ST COMPETITION.	Score. 300 yards.
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P R Vols	37a
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	34a
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	33c
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	32d
Vol O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	31e
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	29b
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	25b
Sergt P J Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vols	21
Cr Sergt J E Kcess,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

BEST Quality 4-Fold Linen COLLARS, in all the most Fashionable Shapes, Rs. 6-12 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

CARPET SQUARES and RUGS.—A Very Fine Assortment of Velvet Pile, Kensington, and Super Union is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Also Axminster and Brussels Carpets, made to measure.

WE Manufacture the AUTOMATIC CHAIN STITCH MACHINES. They are noiseless and very easy.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

TRAVELLERS' SPIRIT STOVES, with Milk Pan, Fry Pan, Egg Stand for Boiling, Coffee and Tea Strainer closed, with all Utensils 3½ by 5½ inches. Rs. 7.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ON VIEW—Very Valuable Artistic New Design Household Furniture, at the Albert Building, Hornby Row, next to "Bombay Gazette" Offices, to be SOLD on 31st instant.

FOR GIFTS to friends at home or for mementoes or keepsakes of India our Establishment offers advantages possessed by none other of its kind in India.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

FRESH SHIPMENT.—REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 4, per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila. They are mild, aromatic and free drawing Cigars, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA & Co.:—Head Establishment: Church Gate Street, Fort; Branch Establishments: Abdool Rehman Street, Crawford Market, and Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

MATHERAN RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is a First-class, comfortable, and most pleasantly situated Hotel on the Hill. Detached Bungalows available for Families. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

RIPON, MAHABLESHWAR.—A most conveniently situated High Class Hotel. Situation unequalled for Salubrity. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, nearest to Narel Station, Gymkhana, &c., is situated on the Coolest spot, and IS NOT on the ROCKY PLATEAU where Hot Wind blows.

SENIOR READERS WANTED.—To Competent men a Liberal Salary will be given. Apply MANAGER, "Indian Daily News," Calcutta.

GOOD PRESS READER WANTED.—Apply at this Office.

LANOWLI.—WANTED, from April 15, Comfortable BUNGALOW. Address, with terms "No. 256," care of this Office.

MATHERAN or LANOWLI.—BUNGALOW WANTED, for the Hot Weather. Address, stating terms, "D. J.," care of this Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, AT ONCE, a PARTNER, with Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000, to assist in Financing and Developing a Well Established Weekly Newspaper. No Security will be offered beyond the goodwill of the Paper. A really genuine and excellent chance for investors. Address "NEWS," care of this Paper.

WANTED, AGENTS, in Up-country, for the SUN LIFE OFFICE. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, by NAUMANN, far Superior in Workmanship, easy, simple and noiseless than any other machine manufactured.—SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneer, 21, Medows Street, Fort.

ENGLISH COOKING STOVES and Complete Kitchen Ranges for burning of Coal or Wood fuel. Different Sizes and Designs. Illustrated Catalogues FREE.

MRS. E. GIBBON has REMOVED, from 1st March, 1894, to No. 17, SLEATER ROAD, near Crawford Building (or West side of the Grant Road Railway Station), Bombay.

TO LET.—"Nesbit Hall," an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, from 1st March. Apply at the Premises, or Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 2, Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET.—Large and Cheerful ROOM, in the Fort; Best Situation, Bath-room and Water laid on. Apply "LEGIS," care of this Office.

MESSRS. CALLIAN MOTI & Co.'s BRANCH at Mahableshwar OPENS on 3rd April next.

ELECTRO-PLATING and GUILDING WORK done in a most Satisfactory Way, at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by ATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 Postage Annas 4.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENTLEMAN desires a SITUATION as TRAVELLING COMPANION. Is well up in Continental Languages and has first class References. Apply "TRAVELLER," care of this Office.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

DOROTHY BEAUTY BALM for the hands and complexion, SKIN TONIC for Wrinkled and Puffy Skin, CURLINE for keeping the Hair in Curl.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street.

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NEW MODEL HALL TYPE-WRITER, Just to hand. Great Improvements have been made this Writer; easy to learn. Price only Rs. 100. This can also be had in Gujerati Type.—BLOOMFIELD and Co. 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4, to Subscribers in Bombay, and the Mofussil postage extra.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARRIS, Lieut-Colonel T. HARRIS, Military Secretary, S. W. EDGERLEY, Private Secretary, Captain R. M. POORE, A.-D.-C., Lieut. C. W. W. GABB, A.-D.-C., which cannot be delivered at Malabar Point, by 2 p.m., on SATURDAY, 31st March, 1894, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any post town until 4 p.m., on 5th April, 1894, when they should be addressed to "BELLA VISTA," Mahableshwar, until further notice.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Malabar Point, 17th March, 1894.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

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DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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ON RETURNING from AMERICA, will Resume the Practice of DENTISTRY in BOMBAY, on or about APRIL 1st, 1894.
Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, Ills., U. S. A. November 15th, 1893.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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SECOND PAMPHLET.
THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kaithlawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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PRICE..... Re. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28.

BUSINESS was resumed in London yesterday, and Reuter's financial telegram to hand this morning quotes Consols the same as before the holidays, at 99⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan 4 per cent. lower, at 108¾. About £400,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. The Indian Council allotted three lakhs of Wire Transfers in Bombay at 1s. 1 13-16d. and five lakhs at 1s. 1 27-32d., the latter rate showing an advance of 1-32d. on the last price obtained before the late holidays. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. higher, at £59 3-8. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged, at 27 1-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged, in value, at 59 cents per oz.; demand Exchange in London remaining at 4·88¼ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 99¼; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·20.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 34⅛. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent., at 33⅛ sellers, per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; Brown Rapeseed, at 31s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Dunkirk; and Linseed at 38s. per 416 lbs., cif, sellers, April-May shipment, to Havre and Dunkirk; the tone of all the above being easier.

The Liverpool and Manchester markets remained closed yesterday for the Easter holidays; but will have re-opened to-day.

Prices of Cotton in New York were unchanged yesterday, at 7 9-16 for ready Mid-Uplands, and 7·57 for June Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales, making the total for the present season to date compare as follows with the figures for the two previous years in the same time.

	1894.	1893.	1892
Tuesday's Receipts ...	10,000	12,000	12,000
Three days' do. ...	34,000	29,000	30,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893 ...	5,414,000	4,481,000	6,430,000

The demand for Cotton from local spinners has fallen off to-day, compared with yesterday; but, on the other hand, there has been more enquiry from exporters, who have bought 1,500 bales in all, consisting of 1,000 Broach, at Rs. 226; 300 Bengals, at Rs. 152; and 100 each of Kamptee, at Rs. 183; and Mows, at Rs. 191; the Mills having bought only 600 bales, say 300 Miraj Ginned, at Rs. 195; 200 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 172; and 100 Karanja, at Rs. 192 per candy, the tone of the market having been steady, at yesterday's rates.

WHEAT has been in rather more request for shipment, but the business done to-day has been upon only a moderate scale, the feeling having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

SEEDS.—The price of *Linseed* has declined half-an-anna per cwt. to-day, say to Rs. 7-3-0 to Rs. 7-5-0 per cwt.; but other descriptions are unchanged in value, a moderate export business having been reported in a quiet market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,491	bales
Wheat	9,933	cwts.
Linseed	38,800	"
Rapeseed	8,444	"
Gingelly	2,940	"
Poppyseed	642	"
Groundnuts	1,690	"
Castorseed	2,982	"
Rice	91,560	"

FREIGHTS are very dull for March and early April shipment; but there is no change in the position further forward.

EXCHANGE opened with a steadier feeling at 1s. 1 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 13-16d. for Demand, and remained practically at these rates for March-April throughout the day, with only a very limited enquiry thereat, and for the monsoon months at 1s. 1 11-16d. with also only a small business passing. For three months' sight Credits the rate in one direction was 1s. 1 15-16d., at which we heard of a fair amount being placed, and the rate then became 1s. 1 31-32d., at which again, a further moderate amount was done. From Calcutta we hear that rates are much the same as those ruling here with a small business doing, and pending the result of Council drawings, expected to be at about 1s. 1 25-32d., this market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 27-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 31-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·47	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady all day at the opening rate of 103 ¼ for Fours, for Money and Account, and left off at the same, little business having transpired in either position. 3½ per Cents are still quoted at 100½.

SHARES have again shown more movement, especially in Cotton Mill Scrip, prices of which have ruled in favour of buyers in more cases than in sellers' favour. We note a decline of Rs. 40 in Madras United; of Rs. 25 in Ripon, and Connaught; of Rs. 20 in Swadeshi and City of Bombay; of Rs. 35 in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 10 each in Coorla, Dorab, and Morarji Gokaldas; and of Rs. 5 in Framji Petit; while on the other hand, Dorab have advanced Rs. 10; Presidency, Luckmidas, and David, Rs. 5 each; Oriental, Rs. 2½; and Leopold Rs. 2, at our revised quotations. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 lower. Bombay have advanced Rs. 2. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,150 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending March 19, as compared with the statement of March 13, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	March 13. Rs. A. P.	March 19. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	56,00,000 0 0	56,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,65,59,459 13 8	1,46,63,924 8 2
Other Deposits, &c.	3,92,37,042 6 7	3,74,62,932 9 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	11,79,295 4 0	6,69,494 14 1
Sundries	26,21,314 13 4	26,94,362 5 2
Rs.	8,51,97,112 5 7	8,10,90,214 5 3
ASSETS.	**Rs. A. P.**	**Rs. A. P.**
Government Securities	49,67,899 0 0	44,98,806 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	53,19,211 0 0	55,65,333 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,38,56,684 10 2	1,41,12,717 2 6
Credits on do.	1,15,21,337 9 5	1,10,50,938 3 11
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,27,86,573 7 3	2,34,73,393 6 2
Balances with other Banks	11,97,892 15 1	5,51,300 4 8
Bullion	1,974 13 4	1,974 11 4
Dead Stock	12,90,007 15 11	12,98,497 0 11
Stamps	8871 7 6	8,463 5 7
Sundries	19,17,467 10 3	19,32,134 9 0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	75,24,044 10 0	65,00,328 7 0
Do. at Branches	1,45,08,257 4 8	1,21,06,708 3 2
Rs.	8,51,97,112 75	8,10,90,214 5 3

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to March 19, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	5,38,477	Inc.
Do. at Branches	21,34,412	Dec.
Other Deposits	17,74,109	do.
Post Bills	5,09,800	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,22,961	Dec.
Loans	2,58,032	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	4,70,380	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	5,87,320	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	10,23,717	Dec.
Do. at Branches	27,01,549	do.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th March, 1894, on 45 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	2,000	20	2,320
Or per mile of Railway	20	44	1	65
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	5,751	12,977	127	18,855
Total for 11 weeks...	6,051	14,977	147	21,175
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	350	988	13	1351
Per mile of Ry. do.	14	20	1	54
Total to corresponding date do.	5,813	7,627	201	13,641

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,529
Ditto to date ..... " 8,134

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

FLEMING—March 25, at Bromley, Kent, John Fleming, C. S. I. (By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOGAN—March 17, at Lucknow, the wife of Conductor E Hogan, Commissariat Transport Department, of a son.
MACKENZIE—March 22, at Kodaikanal, the wife of A T Mackenzie, P W D, of a son.

DEATHS.

GOULDING—March 15, at Garden Cottage, Mussoorie, Edward Hogan Hickie Goulding, late Inspector, Government Schools, in his 63rd year.
HUNTER—March 17, at Auluckie, Nowgong, Assam, Gordon Logan Fraser, son of James A A, and Annie E Hunter, aged 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1894.

THE German Emperor, the other day, illustrated the difficulty of the problem of getting a clear view of currency by the story of three men who alone understood the question—one of whom is dead, another gone mad, and the other is unable to explain what the problem really is. It seems to us that we have in our distinguished fellow-citizen Mr. Jamsedji N. Tata the one sane survivor of the Kaiser's three wise men. In a long and interesting article contributed to the *Statist* Mr. Tata begins with what is to us, the astounding declaration that the Government currency Legislation of June last has so increased the value of the rupee that "every debtor in India has now to pay his old debts in an artificially enhanced currency." This statement is so contrary to the general impression that the instinct of verification prompted us to turn to the records of the past year, where we learn that on the 24th of June, two days before the Legislative Council passed the new Currency Act, the rupee stood at 1s. 3 5-32d. Yesterday when we reproduced Mr. Tata's article the rupee, which he describes as enhanced by twelve per cent., stood at 1s. 1 13-16d. To the ordinary intelligence it would appear that far from being enhanced the rupee in which debtors have to pay their old debts has gone down in the world. Mr. Tata holds that the fact is the other way:—"Not only for example is the cultivator compelled to pay the rent of his land to the Government in the appreciated rupee, but the village money-lender, his standing creditor, will also exact from him his old debt with an addition of twelve per cent., together with the original heavy rate of interest. All who owe will bear a like burden." If we had been writing on this subject we should in our innocence have said that the cultivator is now able to pay the rent of his land to the Government in a depreciated rupee, while the Government in their turn have to meet their gold obligations in a currency, which has so declined in value that their loss through the fall that has taken place since June last will be nearer two crores than one. The village money-lender may not deserve equal sympathy, but it is the general impression that he is now paid his old debts not with an addition of twelve per cent., plus his heavy rate of interest but on a currency which has depreciated by twelve per cent. or more. But Mr. Tata hugs the contrary opinion. He stoutly declares that the Government of India suffer not by having to pay the Home Charges in a depreciated currency, but on the contrary the burden is due to the rise in the value of the rupee. "All the claims which foreign creditors have upon India must now be paid in the enhanced rupee—such as the Rupee Loan, the Government guarantees to Railways, and other Public Works as well as loans of imported capital granted by banks and similar institutions to individuals and corporations in India."

If Mr. J. N. Tata be right in holding that the value of the rupee has been enhanced by the measures taken—admittedly with that view—by the Government of India, we have been all labouring under a huge mistake. The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Visram must have been the victim of an unaccountable delusion when he informed the Supreme Legislative Council on Tuesday that the Currency Legislation of last year has been rendered abortive by the speculation of silver-importers, Native and European. His sympathy with the Government and his advice that they should at once take measures to make their currency policy successful, were thrown away if Mr. Tata is right in asserting that the currency has been enhanced by at least twelve per cent., and that the country is a loser through the enhancement. Supposing however for the sake of argument that Mr. Fazulbhai should prove to be correct in his appreciation of the facts, we are prepared to concur with him as to the manifest necessity of taking measures to insure the success of the new currency policy. If the value of the rupee had in very deed been enhanced to 1s. 4d. the Government of the country would now be three crores and a half better off than they are in respect of home remittances. We hope Mr. Tata will not take it amiss if we express our belief that every corporation and individual in India, who are obliged to remit principal or interest to London banks would be proportionally richer and not poorer if the rupee were really enhanced as Mr. Tata on the principle of contraries affirms it to be. Mr. Fazulbhai takes a very serious view of the financial prospects of the country believing as most of us do that the rupee has suffered a new and heavy decline, creating a deficit which the measures proposed by the Government are not sufficient to meet. He complains, as we all do, that it is monstrous that nearly one-half of the imports have been exempted from the duty placed on all else, in deference to the clamour raised by Manchester manufacturers. The Famine Fund has been sacrificed and the construction of railways necessary to open up the country to trade has been retarded so that cotton goods imported from England may be admitted duty free. While maintaining with entire truth that the idea of protection being involved in the imposition on fine yarn and the finer class of cotton goods is absurd, Mr. Fazulbhai, himself a mill-owner, frankly avows his willingness to support the levying of an excise duty on cotton goods manufactured in India if that course is necessary to the levying of a duty on all imports so that the financial equilibrium can be restored without intercepting the Famine Fund, stopping the construction of necessary public works, and starving the provincial administrations.

With a view to putting an end to the baneful activity of silver speculators Mr. Fazulbhai would approve the proposal which has been made elsewhere that the Government should make silver a state monopoly. It seems to us that the same result might be more readily attained by an import duty on a sliding scale. Obviously the suggestion that the Government should endeavour to recoup fourteen lakhs of rupees hitherto earned by the mints by coining silver, and making a profit measured by the difference between the market price of silver and the currency value of the rupee is open to serious objection. Such a step would increase and perpetuate the plethora, from which the currency has been so long suffering. Mr. Fazulbhai's wish as a mill-owner to acquiesce in an excise duty if such a measure be feasible in itself, and necessary to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the inclusion of cotton imports in the Tariff Acts claims more attention. Mr. O'Conor's objection to an import duty confined to the finer class of cotton goods is based on the consideration that the revenue arising therefrom would only amount to some ten lakhs, the collection of which would be both expensive and troublesome. This objection would necessarily disappear if the customs duties were levied on all cotton imports. Five per cent. on an average of twenty-nine crores per annum, would yield a substantial revenue, the collection of which would be less difficult and less costly than a duty payable by goods of a degree of fineness, difficult to define, and always liable to be disputed. Of course it would be necessary to make provision for an equivalent drawback on Indian manufactured goods when exported to foreign countries. The levying of an excise duty on the out-put of Indian mills would necessarily involve the levying of a duty on all imported cotton goods. Such a measure at all events would not be in the category of half measures, which have done so much to neutralise the efforts of the Government to give stability to the currency of the country. It would however be idle to suppose that even the imposition of a customs duty on imports in general without any unfair exemption would of itself suffice to place the currency on a sound basis. As long as silver can be introduced in enormous quantities, quite irrespective of the actual needs of the country, the calculations of the most experienced financiers will be at the mercy of irresponsible gamblers. It is said that two crores and a half of the silver imported during the last nine months is mortgaged. Even the ryot who gave his rupees for tolas of silver worth much less than he supposed, has deposited the metal with the sowkar as collateral security for a loan of the ready money with which he so imprudently parted. It is a question whether it is consistent with public policy to allow the cultivators to be victimised by sharpers who take advantage of his ignorance, and palm off upon him a metal which has no longer the value that made it an object of legitimate desire in the years long gone by. The wholesale importation of silver bullion since July last brought about the adverse balance of trade, which with other circumstances nullified the measures taken by Government with a view to the stability of the currency.

IT is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that just at a time when the workings of the official conscience on the Supreme Legislative Council are being closely analysed on all hands the last mail should have brought out from home a magazine article on the subject of the "Legislative Council and Judicial Independence in India." The writer is Mr. J. Da Costa, and he has chosen the *Law Magazine and Review* for dealing with the existing state of things with a cynicism which will not by any means be regarded as extreme in India at the present moment. The case he cites is the "Madras City Civil Court Act," which created a tribunal having a concurrent jurisdiction with the Chartered High Court of the Presidency, but, as he says, evidently intended to divert suits from the High Court, which inspires the people with confidence, to the newly-created tribunal, the constitution of which, according to Mr. Da Costa is looked upon with dismay. A Bill was recently introduced in the Legislative Council of the Viceroy—the Presidency Small Causes Court Bill—for the purpose of creating another tribunal on the same lines, and when at the sitting of the Legislative Council, on January 4 last, the Legal Member proposed that the Bill should be withdrawn, unless the jurisdiction of the projected Small Cause Court were limited to suits of Rs. 1,000, and special qualifications were imposed upon the Judges, Lord Lansdowne, as President, immediately intervened, declaring that the statements of the Legal Member should be taken to represent his own views, and in no way to commit the Government of India. This remarkable incident—one which might with advantage have been repeated when Mr. Westland proposed the exemption of cotton goods from import duty—discloses, as Mr. Da Costa says, a marked divergence of view amongst the official members of the Legislative Council, and it also shows that "some of the official members object to being made the instruments for giving the force of law to measures, which are repugnant to their judgment and their conscience." Mr. Da Costa then brings to remembrance the Despatch, dated 24th November, 1870, of the Duke of Argyll, the then Secretary of State, who laid claim to have power to "require" the Governor-General to introduce a measure and to "require" all the members of his Government to vote for it—a claim which Lord Kimberley recently re-asserted in obedience to the demands of a Lancashire deputation. "A well-founded impression prevails," says Mr. Da Costa, "that Parliament intended the Legislative Council to be a deliberative body, but the above-mentioned despatch converted it into a mere administrative office, charged with giving the forms and authority of law to the determination of a Cabinet Minister. Deliberation, at all events, has been excluded from the Council, and the Indian Legislature has become in practice a pure delusion." Mr. Da Costa takes the opportunity of urging that in the recent enlargement of Councils the representative principle should have been more fully applied, and ends his article by telling descriptions of the evil arising from the determination of the Government to continue using the Indian Legislature as an auxiliary in the promotion of the interests of the British Cabinet. "This evil," he says, 'must continue until the injustice and suffering which it inflicts on the Indian populations become unendurable." While the ink with which Mr. Da Costa wrote is scarcely dry, that time seems already to have arrived.

THIS morning's telegrams report the re-election of Mr. Thomas Shaw and Mr. Munro-Ferguson to the seats they were compelled to vacate in the House of Commons on being appointed to offices in Lord Rosebery's administration. Mr. Shaw who returns as representative of the Hawick Burghs has been appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland. He is a Scottish barrister who occupied the position of Advocate General under the last Liberal Government. He is accounted a good speaker, whose "moral earnestness" is said to form the real charm of his style. Mr. Shaw is a self-made man, the son of a baker who worked as a clerk in a lawyer's office to gain the means of attending the Edinburgh University, where he gained high honours and became assistant to Professor Calderwood in the chair of Moral Philosophy. With a facile pen he achieved considerable literary reputation and contributed several articles, notably that on Talleyrand to the "Encyclopœdia Britannica." He has been returned to Parliament by a largely increased majority. In 1892 he was elected by a majority of three hundred and sixty-five, in a total polling of five thousand six hundred: on Wednesday he was triumphant with a majority of six hundred and forty-seven in a total of five thousand and seven hundred. Mr. Munro Ferguson who re-enters Parliament as representative for the Leith Burghs, is now one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, and will perform the duties of Whip. It was considered doubtful if he would be opposed, his majority at the General Election being upwards of sixteen hundred on a poll of less than six thousand. He goes back to Parliament however with a diminished majority. From sixteen hundred it has fallen to twelve, the total poll being seven hundred heavier than in 1892, though his opponent, Mr. W. A. Bell, is the same gentleman who then sought the suffrages of the constituency as a Unionist. Mr. Munro Ferguson is the husband of Lady Hermione Blackwood, a daughter of Lord Dufferin. Mr. Ferguson came to India with Lord Rosebery in the capacity of private secretary.

COMMANDER LOVETT CAMERON, who had the honour of being the first European to cross the eastern breadth of the African Continent, in its central latitudes is reported by Reuter to have been killed by an accidental fall in the hunting field. After surviving the many dangers of travel both in Africa and in Asia, he sustained his fatal injuries while joining in the chase, in one of its mildest forms, in England, at little more than fifty years of age. A native of Weymouth, Commander Cameron entered the Navy in 1857, and began his explorations in Africa in 1872, crossing the Continent from beyond the western shore of the Tanganyika to the Atlantic Coast of Lower Guinea. He had charge of the East Coast expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone, and in his journeyings learnt the tidings of the Doctor's death. This news destroyed the real object of Cameron's mission, but he determined to cross the African Continent. This he accomplished, travelling a distance of five thousand miles. But more important of his travels were those among the lakes and rivers which Livingstone had discovered and which Cameron further informed the world communicated with the Congo. Returning to England in 1876 Cameron resumed his naval duties, but in 1878 he started on a tour through Asia Minor and Persia to India, his object being to report upon the feasibility of constructing a railway from the Mediterranean to India without following the course of the Euphrates. After his return he travelled with the late Sir Richard Burton into the country adjoining the Gold Coast Colony, Cameron making extensive surveys. He was the first to suggest the desirability of forming large companies for the development of African resources. Besides being the author of various works on his travels Commander Cameron also wrote several capital books for boys.

THE Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., has given notice of his intention of proposing at the next meeting of the Municipal Corporation the election of Mr. Abdalla M. Dharamsi as President for the ensuing year.

THE officers of the various Volunteer Corps in Bombay were entertained to dinner on Tuesday evening, at Government House, Malabar Point, by H. E. Lord Harris.

WE deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. John Fleming, C.I.E., a former prominent citizen of Bombay. The sad event took place on Monday at Bromley, Kent.

IT having come to the knowledge of his Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar that the subscriptions raised for constructing a bridge between Nasik and Panchwati were about Rs. 6,000 short of the estimated cost, his Highness being anxious to see this work (devised mainly for the convenience of Hindu pilgrims) completed, offered to subscribe half the required amount on condition that subscriptions to the amount of the other half were obtained within a certain time. The money having been raised by the exertions of Mr. Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee who has taken the initiative in the matter, his Highness has now sent his promised donation of Rs. 3,000 towards the completion of the project.

THE annual Sikh ceremony, known as Holla Mohalla, was celebrated with unusual solemnity at the Singh Sabha Institute. Three vernacular lectures were delivered on the Khalsa Panth, the Holla Mohalla, and the Pahul or Sikh initiation, Babu

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Mr. Thos. Shaw has been re-elected member for Hawick, having polled three thousand two hundred and three votes against two thousand five hundred and fifty-six, polled by Mr. Fullarton, the Unionist candidate.

Mr. Munro Ferguson has been re-elected for Leith, having polled five thousand eight hundred and twenty-three against four thousand six hundred and ninety-two votes, polled by Mr. Bell, the Conservative candidate.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The following is the result of the race for the Lincolnshire Handicap :—

Lenicham	1
Juvenal	2
Macready	3

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The hired transport Bothnia has arrived at Portsmouth from Kurrachee.

RELIEF OF GURKHA REGIMENTS IN ASSAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 28.

The following reliefs of the Gurkha Regiments in Assam during the next cold season has been sanctioned :—The 42nd from Kohima-Manipur to Shillong head-quarters ; and five companies of the 43rd from Manipur to Kohima ; and the 44th from Shillong to Manipur.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT CROP.

The wheat crop has failed almost completely in some districts of the Central Provinces. Grave fears are entertained of great scarcity if not actual famine in Saugor and Damoh.

Mr. Fuller, Commissioner of Land Revenue, proceeded to Saugor on Tuesday to investigate and, if necessary, to organise measures for relief.

DEATH OF SIR RICHARD MEADE.

A private telegram announces the death of Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. Sir Richard died in South France, whither he and Lady Meade had gone for a change.

SIR CHARLES PRITCHARD.

Sir Charles Pritchard left Calcutta for Bombay, on Tuesday night, having been hastily summoned there on account of his daughter's illness.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S INSPECTION.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief witnessed a grand torchligt procession last night by the Infantry Garrison here. This morning he held a parade of all troops in garrison. Among Sir George's visitors today was a Yankee boy, the globe-trotter Morningstar, to whom his Excellency presented an autograph likeness of himself.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here on the morning of the 24th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean from Calcutta Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald left here on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal from Colombo arrived here yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta from Colombo arrived here this morning.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab arrived here day before yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here day before yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 27.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here for Karachi this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive arrived here this morning.

TRINCOMALEE, MARCH 27.

H. M. S. Cossack, from Bombay, arrived.

COLOMBO, MARCH 27.

Mail steamers Britannia and Ravenna, from Australia and China, arrived.

MARCH 28.

Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MARCH 27.

2½ per cent. Consols	99⅝
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59 3/8
Bar Silver	27 1/8

The sum of about £400,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Turkey, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire.

Mails for Madagascar and Reunion close at Zanzibar at noon on Friday, the 30th instant.

Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th March, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	28	..	...	...	
Teheran	28	2	3 p.m.	...	23
Suez	28	3	5 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 28th March, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	35	...	3
" Kurrachee	..	19	...	6
" Madras	1	39	...	1

Now that Lord Rosebery has relinquished the Foreign Office to Lord Kimberley, it may be worth while to cite from Mr. John Morley's "Life of Walpole" the passage in which the author describes the relations of the Foreign Secretary and the Prime Minister : "With the Foreign Secretary alone the Prime Minister is in close and continuous communication as to the business of his office. Foreign affairs must always be the matter of continuous thought in the mind of the Prime Minister. They are not continuously before the Cabinet ; it has not, therefore, the same fulness of information as the Prime Minister ; and, consequently, in this important department of public action the Cabinet must, for the most part, unless there be some special cause of excitement, depend upon the prudence and watchfulness of its head." When Mr. Morley wrote this, he had not only been a Cabinet Minister himself, but was on terms of great personal intimacy with Mr. Gladstone, whom he could hardly fail to consult on such a subject.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Engineer-in-Chief of the Bezwada-Madras Railway Survey has prepared and submitted for the approval of the Government of India the final estimate of the southern portion of the Bezwada-Madras Railway known as the Madras-Ennore section, about 11 miles in length, amounting in round figures to Rs. 11,55,500. This sum includes the cost of permanent way, station buildings, machinery, etc. The Madras-Ennore section will be of the standard gauge. The following will be the stations :—Salt Cotaurs, Korukapet, Tondiarpet, Tiruvatur, Erranur, Ennore and Vallur. It is proposed for the present that the salt factory at Vallur should be the northern terminus of the Madras-Ennore Railway and Korukapet will be the junction station for connection with Royapuram and the Salt Cotaurs for connection with the Central Station.

MR. J. KELLY, who along with Mr. H. S. Rowe of the Victorian Customs, is at present in India on behalf of the Government of Victoria, with the object of promoting trade between India and Australia, has arrived in Agra to have an interview with the Commissary-General, as regards the question of supplying Australian frozen meats and other food products to the Indian troops.

ONE who knew the late Mr. James White well, and had excellent opportunities of judging, writes to a contemporary :—"By the death of Mr. James White the Civil Service of the Provinces has lost one of the most genial and loveable natures, and one of the freshest and most vigorous and original minds that were ever numbered in its ranks. Few men have done harder or more honest work as district officers than he, and fewer still have worked in a more admirable spirit, with a more uncompromising love of justice, or less regard for the personal consequences of straight thinking and plain speaking. We all have the defects of our qualities, and a man of a singularly pure and unworldly temper, entire disinterestedness, and unfaltering courage, with a heart for any fate, a fine gift of scorn, and a bright unfailing sense of humour, may well be forgiven if he now and again plunged a little in official harness. If not 'universally popular,' it was because his character was of a fibre too rare and unusual to appeal to all alike. To those who really knew and loved him, and they were not few, he was one in a thousand, and in their hearts and lives his premature death has left a blank which no lapse of time and no later friendships can ever wholly fill."

IT is understood that Veterinary-Major Adams, of the Remount Department, is in the running for the post of Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, about to be vacated by the retirement of Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Hallen, C.I.E, fully acknowledging the great professional acquirements of Major Adams, whose work on the "Diseases, etc., of the Horse" stamps him as a passed master in the Veterinary Art, yet to place him in a position where his immense experience in Australians and the Australian Remount trade would be practically throw away, strikes a contemporary as a waste of good material. The Directorship of the Army Remount Department is open to Veterinary Officers, and no man in India is better fitted to succeed Colonel Deane than Major Adams, whose 18 years' experience in the Remount Department, combined with his exceptional ability as a judge of a Australian horse stock, eminently fit him for the post. Major Adams has visited Australia and personally inquired into the capabilities of the Waler in his own land, his treatment on boardship, the profits and losses of importers, &c., &c. There is evidently a chance for the Government of India at last to put a square man into a square hole.

THE Royal Commission on Opium, as the Budget Statement shows, is expected to cost 20 lakhs in India and £1,500 in England : of which half will be charged to India. This amount would of course have been much larger had the Commissioners been paid for their services. It is much to their credit that they gave without reward so much time and labour to what they doubtless conceived was the service of India. Nevertheless a useless Commission costs too much when it costs anything ; and the bill should be paid in full by the authors of the extravagance.

ABOUT a fortnight ago a European gentleman named Pearce disappeared from Rangoon. Sensational paragraphs appeared in a local Rangoon paper, in which it was confidently assumed that he had been murdered, and telegrams to this effect were sent to several Indian papers. It now appears that Mr. Pearce quietly slipped away, and a telegram received on Sunday by the Rangoon police announced his appearance in Penang. Curiously enough, observes the *Pioneer*, reports of several other alleged crimes in Rangoon, which are quite unfounded, have lately been telegraphed to India.

THE Hardwar fair this year promises to be on a large scale. Special trains conveying pilgrims to the fair have already begun to run. To avoid the spread of cholera, the Government has constructed a pucca platform on the banks of the river about a mile and a half in length, and has made other arrangements to prevent the bathers from polluting the water. Strict sanitary rules have also been imposed upon the people, and a European medical officer, with an efficient native staff, has been appointed to look after the sanitation of the holy city. The cost of the pucca platform, completed a short time ago, is said to be about three lakhs, which the natives believe has been spent by the Government to compensate for the loss which the Hardwar priests suffered by the fair being broken up abruptly two years ago.

MR. F. H. ANDREWS, Pnicipal of the Mayo School of Art, has been requested by the authorities of the Imperial Institute to furnish them with a complete collection of specimens of the glassware and pottery of the Punjab. Mr. Andrews was to have left Lahore yesterday for Delhi and other art-producing centres in this province, it being his intention to personally visit native karkhanas and pick his specimens. There can be no doubt that a tasteful collection of Punjab artware exhibited at the Imperial Institute would attract general attention, and perhaps lead to a great extension of trade in this direction.

LORD KIMBERLEY it is stated, had no wish to leave the India Office, but his diplomatic experience and his former tenure of the office of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs are considered to eminently fit him for the office to which he is assigned.

THE transfer of the South Lushai Hill tracts from Bengal to Assam will not take place after all, the administrative and financial difficulties having been held to outweigh the advantages to be gained. The question will not come up for consideration again except in connection with the transfer of the whole of the Chittagong division. Meanwhile certain economies in the administration of the South Lushai district are to be made, which will result in an annual saving of one lakh of rupees. The military police battalion will be reduced in strength and the commandership abolished. Captain Shakespear, superintendent of the district, proceeds home on leave, Mr. Boileau, of the police battalion, officiating for him. The North Lushai district remains under the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Mr. A. W. Davis continuing as superintendent.

INTERESTING facts and figures are given in Lieut.-Colonel Haywood's report on the completion of the great artesian well in Stoneylane, Houndsditch, which is to supply water to the adjacent artisans' dwellings. The chalk was reached at a depth from the surface of 227 feet. When the borings had descended 350 feet, the yield of water was only 900 gallons per hour. At a further depth of 100 feet the yield was 2,000 gallons. At 512½ feet the boring was permanently stopped, the supply being ample. Dr. Sedgwick Saunders, who has analysed the water, declares it free from every kind of impurity. The total cost of this successful undertaking—which will do more than supply abundance of water to five blocks of buildings, containing 241 separate tenements and 535 rooms, besides 36 shops—has been about 5,600l., a capital sum representing in interest something under 200l. a year.

BARON DE HORN lives like a prince in Singapore having a special guard and maintaining quite an army of retainers. He intends making a rare splash when he recovers all the missing diamonds, and will probably re-visit India for a hunting tour. Meanwhile let us quote from the Singapore contemporaries. This is what one Singapore paper writes :—Baron de Horn entered the *Straits Times* office this morning accompanied by a guard of six Sikhs. He desired to see the editor who was, unfortunately, engaged in pondering affairs of state ; and unable to be approached. The Baron then informed one of the staff that he had recovered a sword knot, set with brilliants, which he said had been stolen from the "Mansion" during his temporary absence. The value assessed by a local jeweller, he stated to be dols. 30,000. The sword knot was discovered in Rhio by the Baron's private detectives, and Baron de Horn said the reward was payable to-day at the Bank which he named. The Baron de Horn, with his body guard of Sikhs, attended the police office this morning where he saw Superintendent Newland. To another paper the Baron stated that the recovered diamonds were found somewhere in the Netherlands Indies, and the Baron believes that several of his other missing jewels are also secreted in Batavia or Deli. The reward paid to the man who gave information as to the recovery of the diamond sword knot was dols. 3,000.

AT Laval in the Mayenne, the Abbe Bruneau, Vicar of Entrammes, will shortly be placed on his trial at the Assizes. He is charged with having twice set fire to the manse of Astilles, with having murdered the widow Bourdois in order to rob her, with having committed another robbery with aggravating circumstances at Entrammes, and with having, with premeditation, murdered the parish priest. Debentures and share certificates of the murdered priest were found in the Abbe's possession, and blood stains were found on his clothes.

THE professorial staff of the Royal Academy of Music has been strengthened by the appointment, which was officially made the other day, of Signor Paolo Tosti as a teacher of singing. The composer of "For ever and for ever" and other charming songs, was, as a lad, a pupil-teacher at the Conservatorio of Naples ; but in 1870 Signor Tosti was appointed professor of singing to the Queen of Italy, then the Princess Margherita of Savoy ; and he has since taught the Princess Beatrice, the Princess Louise, and other Royal and notable persons.

WHEN Spaniards heard of the approaching marriage of the Pretender, Don Carlos, such a short time after the death of Dona Margherita, they said that he had again confirmed their old conviction that he never had a worse foe than himself in his public and private life. A Madrid correspondent says that the Spanish Press comments sharply on his conduct. Don Jaime, who is 24 years old, is now a more likely candidate for Carlist and Ultramontane sympathies than the betrothed of Princess Rohan.

A NEW receptacle for stolen property has been invented by a Paris thief. He was suspected of having stolen a watch from a jeweller, named Schmidt, carrying on business in the Rue de Vauves. At the police-station he was searched, and nothing being found on him, he was about to be released, when M. Bureau, the Commissary, noticed that the soles of his boots were abnormally thick. On inspection, these soles were found to be specially made for the reception of stolen property, and in one of them was M. Schmidt's watch.

WE find a somewhat remarkable advertisement in the columns of the "Vossische Zeitung." It is as follows—"A very pretty little boy, aged a year and a half, who has had the misfortune to lose his dear mama, wishes in this manner—as he seldom comes in contact with ladies—to find a new mama, who, however, must also be capable, by tenderness and delicacy of sentiment, of affording a faithful companion for life for his papa. My "papa," the advertisement goes on, suddenly forsaking the use of the third person, "is an architect who fills an important social position ; therefore I am unfortunately obliged, besides delicacy of sentiment, to look out for some fortune, so that my papa may be content with my new mama in every respect. I repulse all go-betweens with all the energy I possess, and beg that communications may be made direct."

A RUSSIAN official paper publishes a report by the Committee of the Siberian Railway, in which is stated that up to the 12th of January no less than 137,550 poods, *i.e.*, 68,775 maunds of goods were conveyed on payment on that portion of the Siberian line which is open to goods traffic. The amount realised amounts to 30,994 roubles. The Czar, to whom the report was submitted, wrote on it the words "most satisfactory." With reference to the continuation of the above line a later number states, that the Committee at a general meeting propose deviating from the original route laid down for this line from the town of Graf to Khaharov. According to the original plan the line was to run close to the Usur river, a tributary of the Amur, but by carrying it about fifteen versts away from the river they expect to effect a saving of over 1,000,000 roubles and a considerable decrease in the length of the line and amount of constructions near Khaharov. This measure is approved of only so far as any alterations to be made will not interfere with the line being completed within the specified time laid down, as the transbaikal section of the Siberian Railway depends on this line for its railway material.

COLONEL MAJENDIE'S report on the fatal explosion at the ammunition factory of Messrs. Joyce and Co., at Waltham Abbey, last December, brings vividly home to us the dangers attendant on the manufacture of percussion caps. What happened, in Major Majendie's opinion, was that the charge of detonating composition which the unfortunate man Burton was mixing on the table exploded first, and a mixed charge in a bottle standing on the floor exploded after an interval of about half-a-minute. The original cause is still a mystery, and it is thought probable that Burton himself, if he were alive, would be unable to throw any light upon it. As Colonel Majendie has observed, in dealing with a highly-sensitive detonating composition, very minute causes may lead to serious results, and even the accidental slipping of a tool from the operater's hands, or a momentary incautious handling of the same, may determine an explosion. More than one accidsnt has occurred at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, from the mere scrapping up of cap composition on a highly polished metal plate with a wood scraper. As regards the mystery of the second explosion, Colonel Majendie has no sort of doubt that it was in consequence of the falling on it of some of the debris from the first explosion.

LAST year, an edict was issued by the Russian Government, ordering all money transmitted in letters or postal packets to be confiscated at the Post-office. Three-fourths of the money thus impounded was ordered to be paid into the Imperial Treasury, the remainder going as a reward for vigilance to the Post-office employe who succeeded in "scenting" the money, consisting usually, of course, of bank-notes. Successive representations addressed to the Government have been unavailing to get this strange restriction removed. At length, however, a modification of the original order has been made. In future, one-fourth of the money so transmitted contrary to the rule is to go as before to the official discovering it, but the remaining three-fourths, instead of enriching the Government, is to be graciously handed over to its rightful owner, the person to whom it is addressed.

IT is a noteworthy coincidence that Mr. Gladstone's resignation takes place in the same month, within a week of twenty years since the necessity for retirement from political life first impressed itself upon him. It was on the 12th of March, 1874, he first wrote to Lord Granville intimating his intention of retiring from the Leadership of the Liberal party. He reverted to this in the better-known letter dated 11, Carlton House-terrace, Jan. 13th, 1875, in which he wrote : "At the age of sixty-five, and after forty-two years of laborious public life I think myself entitled to retire at the present opportunity." In the intervening twenty years there have been crowded events and accomplishments which standing alone would make the imperishable renown of a statesman.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided, and there were also present:—The Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. E. B. Carrol, S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Kawasji Merwanji Shroff, K. N Kabraji, and the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik.

THE DRAINAGE ENGINEER'S PAY.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner proposing, with the approval of the Standing Committee, to allow Mr. C. C. James, Drainage Engineer to draw pay at the rate of Rs. 850 during the current financial year.

Mr. Roughton said that Mr. James' original pay was Rs. 500 per month, and if he was receiving Rs. 300, on account of the acting appointment, he should not grumble, and demand Rs. 50 more. In the Municipal Servants' list he (Mr. Roughton) found that Mr. James' pay was put down at Rs. 500, and he was classed as an Assistant Engineer.

The Commissioner replied that Mr. James originally received Rs. 500 per month as acting Assistant Engineer, but when Mr. Smith was transferred to other duties, several appointments fell vacant, and Mr. James had been given one of them. Of course he was appointed sub *pro-tem* and practically he held the appointment permanently. Another officer had, however, a lien on that place.

The Hon. Mr. Oxenham remarked that Mr. James must be given the full pay of the place to which he had been appointed substantive *pro tem*.

Mr. Roughton remarked that the Commissioner had the power to deal with the matter himself, and he would therefore move that in the opinion of the Standing Committee the application to increase the salary of Mr. C. C. James from Rs. 800 to Rs. 850 per month was premature.

Dr. Bhalchandra pointed out that sanction of the Committee was not required in the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal seconded Mr. Roughton's motion

Mr. Rebsch moved as an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to deal with the question of Mr. James' pay in accordance with the rule in force on the subject.

The Commissioner said that he had the power to deal with the question himself. He had only brought the matter before the Committee, because a discussion had taken place at a previous meeting. He did not think the Committee should take any responsibility upon themselves in the matter.

Mr. Rebsch's amendment not being seconded fell through.

Mr. Carrol moved another amendment that the letter be simply recorded. No member seconded it, and consequently it fell through.

Mr. Roughton opposed such an amendment on the ground that they were asked to express an opinion on the subject, which could not be done if the letter was only recorded.

The Honourable Mr. Oxenham moved another amendment that Mr. James should be paid the salary of the substantive *pro. tem.* appointment from the date of such appointment.

Dr. Viegas observed that if the salary of Rs. 850 was properly paid there would have been no necessity of bringing the matter before the Committee. But as the Commissioner had brought the matter forward they should vote for Mr. Roughton's motion.

On a division the amendment was lost, and the original proposition of Mr. Roughton carried.

FALL IN EXCHANGE.

The Committee recorded a letter from the Commissioner reporting that the total cost of the street name plates and notice boards, to be purchased from Messrs. Latham and Co., would be increased from Rs. 973-14-6 to Rs. 1,093-1-6 due to fall in exchange and imposition of import duty. The amount would be met from the grant for the purchase of tin plates and street boards.

THE LEPER ASYLUM.

On the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna the Committee resolved that "The Municipal Secretary be requested to report to the Committee, any instances when the accounts and contracts in connection with the Leper Asylum at Matunga, from the date of its opening to the present month, have been reported to the Standing Committee."

MUNICIPALITY *vs.* THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The next business before the meeting was a notice of motion from Mr. Roughton to the effect that the Resolution No. 13,977 of the Standing Committee, dated 20th March, be rescinded or modified.

The resolution referred to is as follows : "That as applied for by the Commissioner, in his letter No. 24529, dated the 14th February last, and with reference to the resolution of the Corporation No. 13,592, dated the 15th instant, sanction be now given to the filing of a suit in the High Court against the G. I. P. Railway Company, and application for an injunction restraining the Company from preventing Municipal servants from entering on the Company's land at Chinchpokli level-crossing for the purpose of making a connection between the Municipal water mains thereat."

Mr. Roughton said that he was not present at the last meeting when that resolution was passed. With a view to save expense he now proposed that the resolution must be either rescinded or modified, for he was of opinion that the proper course in the matter would be to take out a summons against Mr. Pearson (of the railway) for an assault, which was committed on one of the Municipal men. He knew from experience that such a case as that sanctioned by the Committee, would cost a good deal of money, but the course suggested by him would save the cost, in the High Court.

The Commissioner pointed out that in such cases the cost depended upon the amount of evidence to be tendered. In the present case there was only one witness necessary, and the law charges would be very low.

Mr. Roughton remarked that the case should be filed at once for a delay was sure to be caused, the case having little chance of being heard before the monsoon.

The Chairman thought it was more advisable to take the matter in the police court at first.

Mr. Roughton asked to be allowed to state his views in regard to the matter which request was granted and the matter was adjourned for further consideration until the next meeting.

SOME MORE FURNITURE.

Further consideration was given to letter No. 25059, dated 20th ultimo, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to the expenditure of Rs. 6,161 for certain additional articles of furniture required and for certain alterations of furniture for the Municipal Office. The amount would be met out of the savings in the grant for the office furniture, fittings, &c.

The Chairman remarked that it seemed strange that further expenditure should be incurred on account of furniture when some of the old discarded furniture was not disposed of.

The Commissioner said that among other things required were sun-blinds for the Health Officer's room.

Mr. Barrow said that Dr. Weir had to do his work in the laboratory as the sun was very hot in his room. (Laughter.)

The necessary sanction having been accorded the Committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE next army signalling class will assemble at the Central Gymnasium, Poona, on the 30th April.

A CLASS for the instruction of soldiers of the Native Army as Master Tailors will assemble at the Clothing Agency, Madras, on the 1st of April.

CAPTAIN G. B. H. RICE, 1st Battalion (P. V.) Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been appointed Officiating Aide-de-Camp to Major-General A. P. Palmer, C. B., Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force.

THE classes for instruction this year at the Bombay School of musketry will be assembled at Deolali at an earlier date. The first class is to assemble on the 1st of May for a two months' course only, ending on 30th June ; and the second class will assemble on the 15th July for a three months' course which will end on the 15th September, more than a month earlier than usual.

THE Lieutenant-Colonel's Command, Royal Artillery, with Adjutant, which existed at Mhow, has been transferred to Mooltan, and Mhow, one of the most important military stations, is left with one battery, although the barracks vacated by the heavy battery on its transfer to Mooltan, are lying vacant while single batteries are kept at stations such as Kampti, Saugor and Nowgong, where they are practically of no use either for discipline or otherwise.

A CURIOUS point is noted in the Post Office returns of the Punjab. It appears that of nearly 40 million articles of all kinds delivered by the Department last year, over one-third were addressed in English. In view of the very small number of Europeans in the Punjab, this seems to indicate a remarkable spread of the knowledge of English among the native population.

AFTERNOON CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

AN excellent concert was given on Tuesday, at 5-30 p.m., at the Town Hall, in aid of the Foundling Institute. The object is surely highly approved, or else the Bombay public love music ; but, most probably both these reasons accounted for the good audience of a cosmopolitan character, which assembled in the Hall. Her Excellency Lady Harris was present, and manifested a lively interest in the proceedings. The programme began with Gounod's "Soldiers' Chorus," played by Mr. Dove. The organ is almost too grand an instrument for light music, yet the organist manipulated the stops, manuals, and pedals so as to bring forth a very pleasing effect, and one suited to the well-known air. The next item was "The Yeoman's Wedding," sung by Mr. Standage, a young baritone. His evident nervousness prevented him from showing his really good voice to advantage, but his high notes rang out well through the Hall, and he was loudly and continuously applauded till he reappeared and repeated a verse of the same song. Wagner's "Tannhauser" was magnificently rendered on the violin and piano by Miss Pedraza and Mr. Hamilton. Even strangers to Wagnerian music felt, when hearing it, that they could never again look with indifference on any work emanating from the now classical favourite of the musical world. Miss Pedraza's masterly handling of her beloved instrument is well-known, but we would once more add another tribute of the warmest commendation to the wonderful memory, (is it memory, or natural musical sequence?) and the splendid and tasteful execution of this youthful violinist. Be the music gay or grave, light or classical, the girl's whole soul seems to be brought back from the audience into her innermost realms of music. On this occasion Miss Pedraza was fortunate in being accompanied by Mr. Hamilton, whose brilliant manipulation of the pianoforte in more than one item of the programme evoked great applause. "Oft in the stilly Night" seemed to take us back to our school-days, but it was none the less appreciated when sung by so well-trained and finished a tenor chanteur as Mr. Andersen-Clarke. He was deservedly encored, and gave, with great spirit, "The Minstrel Boy." Mendelssohn's "Adagio from Scotch Symphony" opened the second part of the programme. With three such musicians as Messrs. Stella, Dove, and Hamilton, the performance was beyond criticism. Suffice it to say that their several instruments, violin, harmonium, and piano blended well under the skilful management of these practised instrumentalists. Mr. Standage followed with "My Dreams," then Miss Pedraza with a "Mazourka Caprice," and "Sylvia" as an encore. After Mr. Andersen Clarke's song, "If thy Love," Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody" was played by Mr. Hamilton, who thus pleasantly brought a very enjoyable concert to a close.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE LADS OF THE SASSOON REFORMATORY.

YESTERDAY afternoon her Excellency Lady Harris gave an afternoon entertainment to the boys of the Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, at Government House, Parel. At 1 o'clock, 185 lads, consisting of 94 Hindus, 4 Parsees, and 87 Mahomedans, left the Institution with their energetic superintendent Mr. Thompson, and marched up to the Grant Road Railway Station, whence they travelled to Parel Station, and from there proceeded in a joyous mood to Government House, where the necessary arrangements had previously been made for them. Mr. Baba Luximon and Mr. Thomson left nothing undone for the entertainment of the lads, who seemed to enjoy the annual treat very hugely. A large table, loaded with dishes full of sweets, was placed in a tent erected in the compound for the occasion. The lads went through several contests, such as flat race, hurdle race, tug-of-war, and merry-go-rounds. In all these races, a Somallee dark-skin lad was the centre of attraction. His style of running and walking was marvellous, and he succeeded in winning almost all the races. At 5 o'clock Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, arrived, and was received by the lads with loud cheers. About a quarter-of-an-hour afterwards his Excellency Lord Harris, in company with Mr. Hume and Miss Nugent, drove into the compound, and was loudly cheered. Colonel Harris, Military Secretary, Captain Gabb, A.-D.-C., and Mr. Hamlyn Borer were also present, and witnessed the sports. During the race a dumb-boy came forward and begged his Excellency for his release from the Reformatory. Although the boy was dumb, he knew how to read and write in Marathi, and he made his application by writing a few Marathi words on a piece of paper. His Excellency would have gladly entertained the application could he have done so. Subsequently all the lads were seated near the tent in a circle, and dishes full of sweets were served to them. At the conclusion of the entertainment the lads gave three cheers for H. M. the Queen-Empress of India and numerous cheers for H. E. the Governor. The lads then formed up in a row, and returned to their Institution.

SEATS AT THE BANDSTAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your columns to draw attention to the authority concerned to a public inconvenience that is felt in consequence of the removal of the benches that had been located about the open ground near the Church Gate Station Bandstand. The place is in all respects qualified to be a good enjoyable public resort, and especially so in these hot days. But as it is deprived of these benches, visitors are put to great inconvenience on that account. I understand that the Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, is the authority who is in charge of the ground, and I hope that he will be good enough to look into this matter, and by restoring the seats win the thanks of many a

27th March. VISITOR.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is one phase of Western civilization which Mrs. Besant appears to have entirely overlooked, and that is, the knowledge of the English language. Without it not one of the Natives of this country would have understood a word she said. In this respect, however, perhaps we may see eye to eye with her.—Yours, &c.,

R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES ASSOCIATION.

THE second series of matches, in connection with the Association, will commence on Monday next, the 2nd prox., at Coorla, when the cadets will fire in teams of seven, who must all belong to the same company, but the companies may send as many teams as they wish. Distances 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each range, and a sighting shot. There will be three money prizes, and silver and bronze medals will be given to the first and second best individual score made by a cadet, over sixteen years of age, and similar medals will be given under like conditions for cadets under sixteen years of age. The instructors' match will be shot off at the same time. The rule regarding efficients will be strictly adhered to.

IN the days when Lord Coleridge first went on circuit—now more than half-a-century ago—there was no county in England, dealing with the calendar, from which the judges more seriously shrank than Staffordshire ; and, notwithstanding the vast populations of Yorkshire and Lancashire, in those days the county of Stafford was distinguished among the English counties for the savagery of its calendar. We have now the Lord Chief Justice's authority for the fact that this condition of things in Staffordshire has passed away. In those far away times, there were three gaols which were overflowing with prisoners ; now the needs of the county are met by a very much smaller amount of prison room. "When," continued his lordship, "one remembers that the population of the county of Stafford is largely increased, and that the population of the country generally is very much larger than it was in 1838, that decrease in crime, is most remarkable, and a greater matter for congratulation." [illegible] tion now pending.

THE ABOR FIELD FORCE.

A TELEGRAM, dated Sadiya, 24th March, says :—The Abor expeditionary force breaks up to-day (23rd March). Captain Maxwell, in breaking up the force, issued the following order :—Captain Maxwell wishes to thank all ranks for their conduct during the expedition. During the space of less than two months ten villages have been taken and destroyed, nine stockades have been captured, many Abors have been killed and much property destroyed ; and the Abors have been taught a severe lesson which they have long deserved, that neither in the open nor jungle nor behind stockades can they stand against our troops. The force has lost during the expedition eighteen men and twenty-three followers killed, one British officer, twenty-five men and nineteen followers wounded. Captain Maxwell much deplores the massacre at Bordak, caused by trusting to the promises of the Membo and Padco Abors who had been kindly treated, and their villages spared. During the time the expedition lasted there has been constant fighting with unvaried success, and for many days the force suffered much hardsip and discomfort by the persistent wet weather and the failure of rations. The marches in the hills were long and very tiring and the duties severe. The officer commanding much regrets the failure to reach Dumro, simply owing to the failure of rations ; but very valuable information has been gained, and if it is necessary for Government to send another force over the information gained will enable another expedition to reach Dumro without any difficulty. The medical arrangements have been admirable, and Captain Maxwell begs to thank Surgeon-Lieutenant Birdwood for his constant care and attention to the sick and wounded. The fact of not one single wounded man dying (though many were hit by poisoned arrows) speaks volumes for the skill and attention bestowed. The guns under Lieutenant East (and after he was wounded, Sergeant Loweth) have been of the greatest assistance, and have been excellently served. In conclusion, Captain Maxwell begs to thank each individual officer and man, British and native, for their conduct during the expedition, and for the uncomplaining and cheerful manner all discomforts have been borne.

The missing men, who are supposed to have been cut up while escaping down the river in boats, are one subadar of the Naga Hills Police, three sepoys of the 44th Gurkha Regiment, one compounder, and three private servants.

THE BUDGET AND THE IMPORT DUTIES.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing on Saturday, says :—

The budget issued on Thursday was necessarily much discounted, by its leading provisions having been foreshadowed in the Tariff Bill earlier in the month. Consequently it fell flat as far as the markets were concerned. Neither in exchange, nor in Government paper, or in any other department of commerce, was there the slightest commotion ; principals and brokers alike went about their business without any of that feverish anxiety to learn all about it that has in previous years been depicted in this column on budget days. A perusal of the document, with all respect to Mr. Westland, forced on one's attention the comic side that it presented. Here we have a Finance Minister, confessing to a deficit in the coming year of Rx. 2,923,100, which by stringent economy in expenditure and by sundry other measures, he is able to meet, but not entirely, an out of pocket of Rx. 301,900 remaining unprovided for ; the reader is therefore left to infer that every constitutional and popular source of extraordinary revenue had been tapped, and yet the account was thirty lakhs short. But what are the facts,—that there is a source of income practically ready and at hand, amounting to several times thirty lakhs, which under the express orders of the Lancashire cotton masters shall not be touched ; and the picture is consequently presented in the budget of the Finance Minister with his hat in his hand asking for the thirty lakhs, and being told by the Radical Cabinet at home get it the best way you can, but do nothing to offend Manchester.

A budget that would have been more acceptable to commercial men here, would have been one that met the deficit without fear or favour, by the imposition of a five per cent. duty on all imports, cotton goods included, and had this been done from the outset, without the preliminary of an academic discussion, on free trade, and on the workings of official consciences, there would not have been the need for such a severe curtailment of the grant for reproductive works, nor would there have been any of the heartburnings that have been felt in the past four weeks.

Mr. O'Conor's memorandum justifying the exclusion of cotton goods from the new tariff, is generally accepted here as in bad taste at such a crisis. It is simply a parade of State arguments, and what is practically a fallacy long since exploded. If there is any good in it at all, it is making a present of a very strong case to Dundee, and also points out to Leeds and Paisley, and to Sheffield and Birmingham, that they and others are treated with the grossest injustice. No one not absolutely blind to everything save protection to Manchester has any thing but condemnation of Mr. O'Conor's very serious and ill-considered mistake. Public opinion continues to be very considerably stirred over the exclusion of cottons, and Mr. O'Conor's writings are an aggravation. It is probable the Government will find itself face to face with an agitation never before known in India on the subject of these cotton duties and it is a great mistake to imagine that it will die out, for no such thing is intended. The question now is simply this, are the public, to go to the Viceroy or to the House of Commons to have the matter righted ? Whichever be deemed to give the greatest advantage will be

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETING.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY.

THE eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Forbes Street, to receive the directors' report and audited balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December 1893, to elect directors, appoint auditors, &c. Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit was called to the chair. The following directors' report was submitted :—

The directors have the pleasure of laying before the shareholders the audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit-and-loss account for the year ending 31st December 1893. In consequence of the high rates for raw silk and waste, which ruled during the year under report, and the prices for manufactured goods not responding owing to the keen competiton of the Chinese and English goods, particularly in the Burmah Market, and also owing to the stoppage of the mill for about a month on account of the recent riots as well as the the strike in the weaving and spinning departments, the Company's operations have resulted in a profit of only Rs. 1,36,379-11-3, including the balance of Rs. 1,519-1-5 brought forward from the previous year, against a profit of Rs. 1,56,773-3-5 last year. An interim dividend of Rs. 25 per share on 2,000 shares was paid in September last absorbing Rs. 50,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 86,379-11-3 for present disposal, which your directors recommend appropriating as follows :—To be written off for depreciation of buildings Rs. 5,000, to be written off for depreciation of machinery Rs. 10,000, to be carried to the outstanding debt guarantee fund account Rs. 15,000, to be carried to Insurance fund account Rs. 5,000, to be paid to shareholders a dividend at Rs. 25 per share on 2.000 shares free of income tax Rs 50,000 Rs. 85,000, and the balance of Rs. 1,379-11-3 to be carried to next year's account. The company's guarantee broker, owing to illness, having resigned his post in October 1892, and taking into consideration the character of the business, no loss having been sustained by any of the guarantee brokers since the commencement of the business, the directors decided in the interest of the Company, to abolish the post, thereby saving the company about Rs. 20,000 for the current year. The board however have thought it advisable to open an "Outstanding Debt Guarantee Fund Account," and they have therefore carried Rs. 15,000 to the credit of this account. During the year under report your directors have ordered out 2 flat dressing frames, 16 jacquards with accessories and one new cross-head for air pump, all of which were necessary, at the aggregate value of about Rs. 12,300, these have been erected and are working satisfactorily. The company's property is insured for Rs. 14,85,000 divided as follows :—The mill buildings are insured for Rs. 1,60,000. The mill machinery insured Rs. 5,40,000. The stock of raw and manufactured goods at the mill for Rs. 7,85,000, Rs. 14,85,000. Owing to the death of Mr. Sadanand Balcrishna, one of the auditors of the company, Mr. Farduji Ardaseer Cursetji has been appointed an auditor in his place, and this appointment will have to be confirmed. Messrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and E. Moses, two of the directors, retire by rotation from the board, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint two auditors for the year ending 31st December 1894 and to fix their remuneration.

The Chairman, in addressing the shareholders, said : Gentlemen,—However honoured I may feel at being called to fill this chair, I take this opportunity to state that I accept the office with a heavy heart and under melancholy circumstances. You are doubtless aware that I am alluding to the sorrowful death of our late lamented chairman, Mr. Solomon David Sassoon, the absence of whose benevolent features, every one present here will unite with me in deploring. I would not be wrong if I state that Mr. Sassoon was the life and soul of this company. It was under his fostering care, and great business capacity that your company has attained its present satisfactory position. In Mr. Sassoon the company has lost a sound adviser, a firm supporter, and a well-wisher who took the deepest interest in its welfare and prosperity. Since the death of Mr. Sassoon, the directors have not met, but as soon as they do, they will deliberate on the subject of commemorating the memory of Mr. Sassoon, and on arriving at a conclusion, will communicate the same to the shareholders at the next meeting. With these brief remarks, we shall proceed with the business of the meeting.

The report and audited balance-sheet were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, free of income tax, was declared for the half-year ending 31st December last. The appointment, made by the board, of Mr. Farduniee Ardasir Cursetjee as an auditor, was confirmed. Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit and Mr. E. Moses, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Jummadas Paramanandas and Furdoonji ArdasirCursetjee were appointed auditors, with a remuneration of Rs. 75 each. The thanks of the meeting were accorded to the chairman, directors, secretaries, treasurers and mill manager and other officers of the company for their able management of the company's affairs. The following resolution was passed unanimously :—"That this meeting records with deep regret the untimely death of Mr. S. D. Sassoon, who was the chairman of the company since its commencement. His great business capacity, energy and fostering care have brought the company to its present satisfactory position. His urbanity of temper and genial dispositiou endeared him to all who came in contact with him. In Mr. Sassoon the Company has lost its best supporter and well-wisher."

The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO.

THE twenty-second ordinary general meeting of the above company was held at the registered office of the company, 23, Church Gate Street, yesterday, at 3 p.m., Mr. Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, chairman of the company, presiding.

The directors' report was as follows:—Your directors beg to submit to you their report together with the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 31st December, 1893. The company has made during the year a net profit of Rs. 74,560-13-8, including the balance of Rs. 8,895-1-2 brought forward from last account. Your directors hope that you will find the result to be satisfactory, considering that last year was an exceptionally bad one for the spinning industry of Bombay. You will see from the accounts that the agents have charged Rs. 21,674-4-2 for their commission under clause 101 (p) of the articles of association. Out of the disposable balance of Rs. 74,560-13-8, your directors recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 20 per share for the year, which will absorb Rs. 26,000, to set aside a sum of Rs. 30,000, for depreciation of machinery alone, to carry Rs. 10,000 to a new account called the engine fund account, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 8,560-13-8. As the beam engines which are working since the starting of the mill are getting old and showing signs of wear and tear, your directors have thought it advisable to open the engine account to which they propose to carry a small sum every year to enable them to renovate them or order out new engines whichever may be found necessary. Your directors regret that in April last, they lost Mr. K. M. Heeramaneck, by whose untimely death they were deprived of the valuable co-operation of a very esteemed, able and energetic colleague. The directors also regret to announce that Mr. J. J. Guzdar, the chairman of the board, resigned his seat at the board, and they take this opportunity of placing on record their appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by him. Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Patel was appointed a director by the board, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment under clause 87 of the articles of association. As mentioned in the last report, some additional new card room machinery consisting of—1, scutcher, 6, flat cards, 1, drawing frame, 1, slubbing frame, 2, intermediate frames, and 3, roving frames, was ordered out from Messrs. Howard and Bullough, the cost of which was met out of the depreciation fund account, and not debited to new machinery account. The heavy stock of pie3e-goods in hand, mentioned in the last report and the low rate obtainable for cloth in the beginning of the year, led the agents to stop a few looms for some time, rather than work them at a loss, but they are now glad to report that a better demand sprang up later on, and the balance of piece-goods in hand at the end of the year was considerably reduced. The mill buildings and machinery are insured for Rs. 13,26,000 and the stock at the mill and the Bombay godowns for Rs. 5,65,000. Two of your directors, Messrs. Peroshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy and Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You will also have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

Resolutions were duly proposed and carried confirming the report and the audited accounts. The retiring directors were re-elected and the appointment of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Patel, as a director, was confirmed. The auditors were re-elected for the current year.

A shareholder suggested that the amount of the dividend should be increased to Rs. 25 per share, which proposition was carried, and general satisfaction was expressed with the management of the business, as the agents were able to show a net profit of nearly Rs. 75,000.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE RAHIMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, applied for a week's adjournment of the hearing of the matter. The learned counsel said that there was a likelihood of the matter being settled within that time. His Lordship granted the adjournment.

RE NARANDAS TULSIDAS.

Mr. Inverarity, under instructions from Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, asked for a week's adjournment of the hearing of the rule for the withdrawal of the petition. Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the Official Assignee, did not object to the adjournment, and asked for a month's postponement of the examination of the insolvent. The adjournment, as applied for, was granted.

RE SURJEE JEWRAJ.

Mr. Robertson, on behalf of an opposing creditor, asked for the examination of the insolvent, under Section 36 of the Insolvency Act. The application was granted, and this day fortnight was fixed for the examination.

RE BAPUJEE MANKUJEE JATKER AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ghamat, for the insolvents, moved for an order to file a fresh petition. Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application. Mr. Ghamat said that the insolvents had ascertained that their names were not on the list of cases fixed for the day on which the petition was dismissed, and thus they were misled.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, gave leave to the insolvents to file a fresh petition.

RE DHARSY KHAKI.

Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for two of the opposing creditors, moved for the examination of the mortgagees of the insolvent's property, and for the production of documents and papers relating thereto. The application was granted, and this day fortnight was fixed for the examination.

RE JACOB AROON.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Robertson, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application. Mr. Manker said that no warrant of claim was filed by the opposing creditor, and consequently he could not appear to oppose the present application. His Lordship granted a fortnight's interim order.

RE LALJEE DEVRAJ.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. The rule was made absolute, as none of the creditors appeared to show cause against it.

RE NASSARWANJEE HORMUSJEE MAMA.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE NENSY BHIMSY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for two months' extension of the interim order, which expired that day. His Lordship granted the extension.

RE DAMJEE RAMJEE.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, asked for an adjournment of the hearing of the rule taken out against the insolvent, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court in not filing his schedule within the time prescribed by the Act. His Lordship adjourned the hearing of the rule till after the vacation.

RE ARDESHIR BOMANJEE KANDAWALLA.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges :—Narayan Harichand Mantri, Hormasji Bhikhaji Bhumgara, Mansukhlal Laloobhoy Ahmedabady, Charles Massay, Dadabhoy Sorabji Mistri, Henry Claud Vantin, Antonio Cipriano DeSouza, Ismail Mahomed Chunawalla, Aaron Daniel Talker, Ahmed Aba Koriawalla, Harku Vadul Sankele and others, Mahadu Khandu Teli and another, Devsy Bhimsy, Sheik Ahmed Karim, Mahomed Sayad Hoosein Bandrawalla, Damodar Ramchandra Khatri, and Tulsidas Kalia Panjabi.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER ON THE VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY.

IN his second lecture, at the Royal Institution on March 8, Professor Max Muller, in calling a series of typical examples of the matter and style of the Vedantic writers, admitted that they were grains of gold washed down amidst much rubbish ; but this was characteristic of Eastern philosophical literature. It was to be noted that the Upanihads made no attempt to prove the immortality of the soul by any arguments. In this they resembled the sacred books of the most ancient religions, and agreed with the cast of religious thought noticeable in savage races. It was assumed that the soul must be eternal because nothing like its death had ever been witnessed. Death was also described as very reticent to those who sought the knowledge of what he had in store. "What is self ?" inquiries an old King who has left kith and kin and wordly possessions to meditate in the forests. "The knowledge that you seek is hard to teach," replies the Wise Man who is addressed, and he is reluctant to answer the King's questions. Throughout the whole of Indian philosophy there was this fear of after-death ; really the fear of re-birth. There is strong internal evidence in the Upanishads, Prof. Max Muller thinks, of an historical background to these accounts of discourses in the forests between wise men ; in other words, that these Aryan settlers in this over-fertile land were really men controlled by ideas and desires different from our own at the present day. They cared more for the invisible and less for the visible. Kings really descended from their thrones and left their palaces to meditate upon the unsolved problems of life and death. "As the deer approached not the burning mountain ; neither can sin approach him who knows Brahmn." The Indian philosophical system in its highest form is summed up in the Vedanta-sutras and Sankara's commentaries thereon. In placing the leading principles of the system before his audience, the Professor admitted that they required the closest mental attention from anyone who really wished to grasp their import ; they were fully as difficult to follow as Kant or Aristotle. The system had its base on the fundamental distinction, or rather opposition, between the subjective and the objective in nature. To understand the Indian conception of the soul as purely a subjective idea, one must conceive of a man being witness of all his own feeling as phenomena quite apart from his true self. What was popularly regarded as the self or soul of man—expressed by the feelings and mental operations—was in the Indian philosophy nothing but an objective idea. While we talked of the whole universe being divided into spiritual and physical, the Vedantists would divide it into subjective and objective. Perception, memory, sense, feeling—all such things were outside self to the Vedantic philosopher—were only as a veil behind which the real, eternal self looked out into the world. Nothing, however, could be predicated of this eternal self, except that it existed, and every question with regard to it could only be answered in the negative. It was the subjective principle of the universe ; it was Brahmn, the universal all-pervading self. It might be asked how this conception could be reconciled with the worship of Brahmn as a creator, a personal deity. The usual explanation was that Brahminism was of two orders—an exoteric and an esoteric. But there was no ground for this statement. No doctrine could be called esoteric which was open to all who chose to study it. "Esoteric" Brahminism was just the same as "exoteric." There was no harm in the worship of Brahmn in the objective aspect by those to whom worship was necessary ; but the very idea of worship implied a personal element in Brahmn, and this was of course meaningless since the self of the universe was incapable of any limitations. Brahmn was unknowable. When the student asked for information about him, the teacher remained silent. He was telling all he could. In this conception the Hindoos had anticipated Athanasius, who said it was impossible to comprehend what God was, only what he was not. The familiar simile that "the world is a dream" turned up frequently in the Vedanta. Nothing was real, bitter or sweet, black or white, apart from our own conceptions. Berkeley saw this ; so did Professor Clifford, who pointed out that a dream was just as real as "actuality. The lecturer concluded by sketching the Indian conception of the relationship of the body to the soul. The veil between the soul or self and the highest self or Brahmn was this very body with its mind and senses, and physical death tore away the veil. Whence came the body or veil was unknowable. Here was the limit of knowledge recognised by most philosophers ; a principle forming the corner-stone of Kant's "Critic of Pure Reason." We could never know what the body was, but the self could soar away from it, and watch the mental operations going on within it.

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LADY GRANVILLE'S LETTERS.

THOSE who have permitted the publication of the "Letters of Harriet Countess Granville, 1810-1845" (Longmans, Green, and Co.), have put within the reach of the reading public a very delightful book, writes the *Globe* reviewer. Lady Granville was a charming correspondent, full of humour and vivacity, and her letters are among the very best of their kind—dealing with very interesting matters, and treating them with just the proper amount of lightness and brightness. A Cavendish by birth, and a Leveson-Gower by marriage, she was called upon to fill a distinguished position in society, both in London and in Paris, and of that society she furnishes, in these letters (mainly to her brother and sister), a vivid and entertaining picture. The letters, having to do with day-by-day events, are necessarily unmethodical, and thoroughly to enjoy them one needs some knowledge of the political and social history of the years they cover. Still, for the less well-read, the editor, Lady Granville's surviving son, has provided, where necessary, explanatory notes, which should make the text generally intelligible.

It is difficult to give, by quotation, any adequate notion of Lady Granville's epistolary manner and matter. All that one can do is to pick out a few sentences here and there, by way of example. We may begin with a paragraph about Lord Byron (1812) :—

He is agreeable, but I feel no wish for any further intimacy. His countenance is fine when it is in repose, but the moment it is in play, suspicious, malignant, and, consequently, repulsive. His manner is either remarkably gracious and conciliatory, with a tinge of affection, or irritable and impetuous, and then, I am afraid, perfectly natural.

In 1815 Lady Granville writes of Napoleon :—

Somebody observed to him, "Il fallait un peu tourner la chose," that it required great courage, force d'ame, &c., to bear life and support his spirits as he did. Upon which he answered, 'Dame, c'est la seule propriete qui me reste, il fault bien que le la garde."

Of Edmund Kean (1816) we read :—

We went to Drury Lane. . . I admired Kean extremely and Mr. Wallack. How magnificent Kean's countenance is ! Sometimes he looks like Lord Byron, sometimes like little Lord Johnny, and sometimes like Mr. Luttrell.

Of Samuel Rogers we get several characteristic glimpses. In 1817 Lady Granville writes :—I hear Mr. Rogers was the terror of a number of youths. He was wholly employed in abuse of them all. . . To give you a specimen : Rogers enquired one day if they were coming to walk with him and Lord Lansdowne, and when he was answered no, was heard to mutter, "There is a Providence."

At Brighton, in 1823, Lady Granville made the acquaintance of Rossini—"a fat, sallow, squab of a man, but with large languishing eyes and 'des traits' which justify his thinking himself,as they say he does, something very irresistible." Later, she writes :—

On Monday we had Rossini. The King all graciousness to him. He sang, which went to our musical hearts, "Otello" and "Figaro," &c. ; but the courtiers and the rest of the society were indignant at his familiarity. Being fat and lazy, and consequently averse to standing, he took a chair and sat by the King, who, however, gave him the kindest reception.

Here is a reference to a familiar figure (1826) :—

Sydney Smith preached a most beautiful, eloquent sermon this morning to a crowded, alas! dinning-room. I like him better so than in society. He is, as Mr. Sneyd says, something between Cato and Punch. You must allow that this describes his physique admirably.

Luttrell, the wit and writer of society verse, is often mentioned in these letters. He was asked (1830) whom he had met at the Hollands'. He replied "The quick and the dead"—Lord Clanwilliam and Rogers. At another time, "exasperated at some praise of Lady "Ailesbury's figure," he exclaimed "Just enough to keep the muslin together." But these lively pages abound in excellent stories. There is, for example, that told by Mrs. Arkwright (nee Kemble) of a poor tenant who wrote to Mr. Arkwright to petition for something, and began, "May it please your opulence." Lady Granville comments : "We think it would be amusing to docket one's friends and call each of them 'your something.'"

Of Mrs. Norton (1835) :—

How excellent, how beautiful I think some of her writing ; but somehow or other she does not fit into her own frame ; she is not in keeping with her own opinions and feelings, and it is impossible to bind her up with her own stories.

In 1837 :—"I find Queen Victoria perfect in manner, dignity, and grace, with great youthfulness and joyousness." In 1838 (Paris) :—"We went last night to see Rachel, and don't feel enthusiastic. I think some things very good, but she has no natural attraction, no beauty, feeling, nor 'entrainement.'"

In 1841 :—

Flahault told me that he was walking round Dessein's garden at Calais. At a window was a woman playing with her parrot. "I cannot tell how, but she was 'si gentille, si gracieuse,'" that he called his girls, and they remained "en cachette," quite rivetted with this little scene. The window shut. They had the curiosity to inquire. Mdlle. Dejazet.

With these few scraps we must conclude, merely noting that, in addition to a large number of distinguished relatives, Lady Granville alludes frequently in these letters to a variety of notable people, such as George IV., Louis Philippe, Duchesse de Berri, Princess Liven, Mdme. de Flahault, Talleyrand, Miss Berry, Lady Jersey, Wellington, Brougham, Canning, Lyndhurst, Melbourne, Palmerston, and Peel.

ANARCHY IN ACTION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* states that facts have been discovered, tending to prove that the Anarchists in that city constitute a veritable association. They seem to have lived by spreading terror among those with whom they came into contact. It had been remarked with some astonishment that the landlords and *concierges* had constantly spoken in flattering terms of all their tenants professing Anarchist doctrines, but now that the police have captured so many of them, many persons of that class have spontaneously come to the police and examining magistrates to give a very different account of the Anarchists whom they at first feared to denounce. Almost all the men arrested lived without working, and were nevertheless well provided with money. Some of them were dangerous burglars as well as Anarchists, but they formed the exception. The others, at whose lodging considerable sums of money were found, were supported by some one, and the question the police and the judicial authorities are seeking to solve is the source whence the money came. From the many thousand letters seized, it seems clear that certain rich persons gave money to the Anarchists, with the object of thus assuring their property against destruction, and in the hope of making friends who might be very useful in the case of the revolutionists getting the upper hand.

A partial explanation of this mystery is afforded by the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, who states that among the papers seized at the domicile of the Anarchist Torrnadre were many letters from priests, in which orders were enclosed. Money was spoken of in them all as "ammunition." The Duchesse d'Uzese also supplied the sinews of war by correspondence.

A fresh raid was made on March 6 on the milk shop of the Anarchist Duprat in the Rue Ramey. The police were assailed with sticks, bottles, and chairs, but finally succeeded in arresting seventeen persons, three of whom were women. The *Journal des Debats* states that among the Anarchists arrested lately are a number of foreigners who, unless the authorities find charges against them which will enable them to be committed for trial before the Assize Court, will be expelled from the country. It has been ascertained that Duprat is at present in London. Recently, however, he sent as his agent to Paris his friend Auguste Borde, who was connected with Martial Bourdin, the Anarchist who lost his life in the explosion in Greenwich Park. The departure of Borde from London was reported to the French police, who consequently kept a strict watch upon the Duprat establishment. It is believed that Borde was the bearer of fresh instructions to the Anarchist "comrades," making arrangements for fresh outrages. Borde was among those arrested by the police in the raid of the 6th.

The *Correspondencia de Espana* publishes a telegram from Carthagena announcing that four bombs filled with gunpowder and pieces of iron, as well as three large dynamite petards, have been found in the old Conception Fort at that place. Both the bombs and petards were provided with fuses and percussion caps. The authorities are investigating the matter.

What is supposed to be a bomb was found on March 2 placed against the central door of the principal church at Jungbunzlau, in Bohemia. It consisted of a glass bottle containing two explosive cartridges and fine gunpowder, the whole being wound round with wire covered with rag. A fuse was connected with the bottle, and was burning when some one noticed and extinguished it. An examination of this bomb shows that it was of exactly the same manufacture as that recently discovered outside a loan office here, except that it is not encased in plaster of Paris.

A plot, says the *Central News*, has been discovered to blow up the French Consulate in Chicago, and the greatest alarm has in consequence been occasioned. Detectives have been installed in the building with the view of watching the French Anarchists, to whom the plot is attributed, and rigorous search by the police has resulted in the discovery of three Anarchist clubs of a dangerous character.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON MR. GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION.

Times, March 3.

THE disappearance from active political life of so striking a figure as Mr. Gladstone is, in some sense, a turning point in the history of the United Kingdom. We have not disguised our opinion of the lamentable and mischievous aberrations of Mr. Gladstone's later political career, but at this moment we prefer to dwell on the unique position which he occupied in the House of Commons. That Assembly will be profoundly changed by his withdrawal from the leadership. He represented among the new generation the traditions of the days when he entered Parliament as a "stern and unbending Tory," and when he sat at the feet of Sir Robert Peel. His illustrious master in affairs and in debate was recognised as not the greatest orator or the greatest statesman, but the greatest member of Parliament that ever lived, Mr. Gladstone, far as he had drifted from the convictions of his early manhood, has never forgotten the lessons he learned from Sir Robert Peel. He has been the watchful guardian of the dignity and the authority of the House of Commons, even when the habit of autocratic power had rendered his imperious temper difficult to control. Now that he is no longer to be the leader either of the Ministerialists or of the Opposition the House will sadly miss his restraining influence, more than ever required when manners are degenerating and respect for constituted authorities is regarded by many as a mark of weakness.

Standard, March 3.

The disappearance of the veteran statesman from his place of eminence is an event considerable enough to fill the thoughts of most of his countrymen, and they will be well content to wait to see how the disputed succession will be arranged. In one respect, the sentiment of the nation will be unanimous. Leave takings can seldom be cheerful, but such a farewell as Mr. Gladstone is bidding to-day appeals with singular force to general sympathy. His opponents, who have admired when they most condemned him, will acknowledge that one of the greatest and most interesting figures of the century is passing away from the conspicuous stage of public life. They will, with unfeigned cordiality, wish that he may be granted the peaceful enjoyment of honourable repose. At the moment, probably, the excitement of the change and the fresh sense of recovered freedom may blunt the pain of breaking away from the associations and occupations of a lifetime. The elasticity of spirits which has enabled him to pass unscathed through the many and trying vicissitudes of his long career will serve him in good stead now that the parting has come. But Mr. Gladstone would be something more or less than a man if he did not feel deeply the definite abandonment of a station which, for a quarter of a century, it has been the object of his ambition either to retain or to regain.

Daily News, March 5.

A colossal figure has retreated from the public scene ; but we want a certain perspective to form a true idea of its magnitude. We need also the full effect of contrast. It is no disparagement of Mr. Gladstone's successors to say that it must, for a time at least, be their hard fate to make us only the more sensible of our loss in his retirement. He leaves a void in the popular imagination and in the popular heart. Many years must pass in our history before any such extraordinary union of qualities can be found in a political leader. Others may have the same intellectual pre-eminence, others again the same passion for progress, or the same energy and strength of will. Mr. Gladstone has these in rare combination, yet the portent of their union in one individual is not enough to explain his hold on the sympathies of the people. The secret is to be found in character, in the popular belief that the greatest of Mr. Gladstone's victories was his victory over himself. The reverence for him is by no means the reverence for a man who has been always successful, or even always right. It is a reverence for one who has been always true, who has had the courage to walk by his own light wherever it led him. The people understand this kind of heroism by instinct. They see issues as a whole, and they are able to look beyond the zigzags of the path to the end of the journey. In every earnest mind there is perhaps something of that conflict between tradition and reason, between prepossessions and convictions, which has been exhibited on a scale of Alpine grandeur in Mr. Gladstone's career. The study of that career is the study of the making of a great mind, and it has all the interest of the revelation of a formative process.

Daily Telegraph, Mach 3.

It is impossible for the rawest politician not to perceive, with grief and shame, that in his last hours of parliamentary life, Mr. Gladstone—taking counsel from the most rabid of his followers, and from his own least honourable impulses—set himself, with calculated malice, to bequeath a vicarious vengeance, and to stir up a posthumous strife and confusion. There have been serious and strong-hearted men of State, who, foreseeing the calamities they could not avert, have sadly sighed, "After me, the Deluge !" But who could have dreamed that Mr. Gladstone, with such good cause to love the peace and the quiet progress of this country, which has given him his famous and fortunate career, would, with his relaxing grasp, have tried to open the flood-gates of social commotion upon the land, and, with his latest Parliamentary breath, to proclaim the signal for a movement which, if started, must end either in indignant suppression by an intelligent people, or in something nearly akin to civil war?

Morning Post, March 3.

So marvellous has been the continuance of Mr. Gladstone's intellectual powers down to the present time that his dismayed followers are entitled to a certain amount of sympathy when, after a long and abortive campaign, they are suddenly warned that as there is an end to all things so there is to the apparently inexhaustless energies of the veteran Premier. But that they should exhibit such consternation and confusion, should appear before the world so shiftless and divided in counsel, is only one more proof of what a strange gamble in public life is the present Ministerial Party. Mr. Gladstone's personal influence over the masses throughout the country, the glamour attaching to his great experience and his long career, were elements of strength which have attracted enterprising people from different political localities. They left Mr. Schnadhorst to provide the scheme of policy, and went on confidently believing that each section would be able to get what they wanted under the attraction of Mr. Gladstone's name. Mr. Labouchere's letter shows us that the Party have now become conscious that there is no use in speculating any longer on the longevity of their leader. The different sections must now strike out and settle what is to be the future complexion of the general body.

North British Daily Mail, March 6.

The "gracious" and the "graceful" are not the same, and the contrast between Her Majesty's intimations in 1892 and 1894 appears to betray a feeling of partisanship which is perilous. Mr. Gladstone might have been treated more becomingly if, instead of being a popular leader, he had been a pliable courtier, and if at last he had consented to be extinguished under a peerage, in place of passing on the honours to a few intimate political friends. Her Majesty's mistake is to be regretted. But if it is to be understood that Royal favour is reserved for Tory peers, then we are perfectly sure that it is not the Liberal Party that will lose among the people, and that it is not the House of Lords that will be strengthened.

New York World.

Since the compulsory retirement of Prince Bismarck Mr. Gladstone has been, without cavil or question, the most conspicuous and potential figure in the public life of the world. For more than half a century he has towered as a leader among his fellows. In comparison with the commanding position his genius won him, kings, emperors, and princes are such stuff as dreams are made of, unnoted phantoms of history. In retiring from the cares and responsibilities of high office Mr. Gladstone carries with him in an unexampled measure the respect, homage, and affection of mankind. Throughout his career he has been one of the greatest champions of human rights that Europe has known. His influence has been cast for peace among the nations, for progress and civilisation.

ONE would not expect, observes the *Englishman*, to find in a fashionable novel anything throwing a light on a recent debate in the Legislative Council. But it has been suggested to us that some honourable members had before considering the Tariff Bill been reading "Dodo," Chap. XX. That lively young woman remarks to her friend—"I should do lots of things if I didn't care what I did, that I should not think of doing at all now. I've got an admirable conscience." "I haven't got any conscience at all" said Miss Grantham. "I believe I am fastidious in a way, though, which prevents me doing conspicously beastly things."—"Oh get a conscience, Grantie," said Dodo fervently "it is such a convenience. Its like having some one to make up your mind for you. I like making up other people's minds, but I cannot make up my own, however, my conscience does that for me. It is'nt me a bit. I just give it a handful of questions which I want an answer upon, and it gives them back neatly docketed with 'yes' or 'no' upon them."

MR. HARRY FURNISS.

THE thrilling news came to hand last night, writes the *Morning* in its issue of the 1st March, that Mr. Harry Furniss had seceded from *Punch*, and was about to start a paper for himself. A trusty interviewer was at once despatched to learn more of the fateful news. The eminent caricaturist was caught just in time : he was in the act of ascending to his bed chamber, but he courteously postponed his slumber for a short talk.

"Is it—can it—be true, Mr. Furniss, that you have severed your connection with *Punch* ?"

"Quite true," responded the artist ; "I sent in my resignation to-day."

"And you're going to start a journal of your own ?"

"Correct. You see I have for some years had an idea of starting a paper—magazine or journal, whatever you like to call it—of my own. It's not a new idea with me ; for I ran a Ms. publication when I was a boy of 15 at school."

"But why have you launched out on this new enterprise ?"

"Well, you see, I don't want to be so restricted as I have been on *Punch*, I want more freedom. My notion is that editors of papers like *Punch* should be artists—not only literary men."

By way of getting breath, the interviewer observed to Lika Joko that his resignation coming as it were so close upon the Gladstone scare, was calculated to upset the nervous system of the nation.

"Well," responded Mr. Furniss, with ready wit, "it would be as well, perhaps, to let the country know that I am in no collusion with the Premier. I have not yet been sent for by the Queen, nor have I any idea of bidding for the leadership of the Liberal party."

"But seriously, now, when is this new journal of yours to make its appearance ?"

"I have not quite decided. I have let the fact be known so that I can communicate with contributors. I mean to have the best men I can gather together—good artists and good literary men. I have already done a good deal of preliminary work. I am, indeed throwing myself thoroughly and entirely, into the scheme. I am not only giving up *Punch*, but I am stopping my London letter, which, as you know, goes all over the place—to Australia and elsewhere. I am, in fact, quitting my connection with everything, and refusing work from everybody."

"Then, in a way, you have got all things in readiness ?"

"Quite so ; and you may look for my paper, or whatever you like to call it, about the end of March. What will it be like ? Simply unlike anything of the sort ever published—unlike in get up, illustration, and *motif*. It will be altogether my own child."

"It will be then, a unique as well as a new venture ?"

"Yes. I am staking a great deal upon it, you see. But I have been fascinated with this sort of thing since I was 15. In my early days I used to engrave all my own illustrations, I know about machinery, and my knowledge runs down to the very paper used for the printing. I may tell you I am not believer in high art simply. I am quite against the latest fad in illustrated journalism ; I am disgusted with the wishy washy, slipshod productions we get now-a-days."

"Of course, we shall see your hand in the new concern."

"Certainly ; but I don't intend to have too much of Harry Furniss in it. I shall take Parliament with me."

"But not 'Toby' ?"

"No, not 'Toby.' From what I have told you, you will see that I am going for a big thing. I am practically giving up everything at the height of my career. But I am still in the thirties, and plenty of time before me to—"

"Repent, eh ?"

"Well, put it in that way if you like. I know what you mean."

"It will be a weekly, of course ?" (This insinuatingly.)

"Ah, I won't say that. Take it from me that it will be a novelty."

"Have you anything else to communicate Mr. Furniss ?"

"Well, you might just add that with the exception of Doyle who left *Punch* owing to some religious feeling, I am the only member of the staff of that paper that has ever resigned. I began with Mr. Burnand in 1880."

And here the interviewer ceased from troubling and Mr. Furniss retired to rest.

LORD ROBERTS.

GENERAL LORD ROBERTS, who was accompanied by Lady Roberts, on Saturday, March 3, distributed the prizes won by the 2nd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers for shooting and attendance. At the conclusion of the prize-distribution Sir T. F. Buxton proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Roberts. The motion having been seconded and passed with acclamation,

Lord Roberts, who was heartily cheered, said it was a great pleasure to him to present the prizes which the officers and men of the 2nd Tower Hamlets had won by their skill and perseverance. He knew that Volunteers had often to make great sacrifices in order to get themselves placed among the efficients, and for this reason, and also because he believed in the Volunteer movement, he was always ready to assist and encourage them to the best of his ability. (Applause.) He was particularly glad to attend the prize distribution that night, because he found that out of 834 men in the regiment,there were only eight who were not efficient, and because during the past twelve months there had been a considerable increase in the figure of merit and the number marksmen. Applause.) Volunteering was peculiar to the people of the United Kingdom and its dependencies. It was the outcome of our free institutions and of that manly and adventurous spirit which prompted men of the British Empire to do their utmost to safeguard and promote the interests of the nation, independently of State aid and State control. (Hear, hear.) Both at home and abroad the Volunteers had gained for themselves a definite footing among the armed forces of the Crown, and the Queen had shown how thoroughly she appreciated the position which they now occupied by bestowing a decoration upon certain officers who, by their long and meritorious services, had proved themselves worthy of the goodwill of their Sovereign and the country. He was glad to know that this honour was to be extended in some form or another to the non-commissioned ranks. (Applause.) These decorations must be extremely gratifying, not only to those on whom they were bestowed, but also to all who belonged to the force, proving, as they did,how desirous those highest in authority were to encourage and develop an organisation which added so materially and at such moderate cost to the military defences of the Empire. (Applause.) He hoped the Volunteers would continue to do their utmost to prove themselves worthy of the high esteem in which they were held, by taking advantage of every opportunity to render themselves fit to carry out any work they might be called upon to perform in times of emergency. There were three points to which their attention should be specially directed : First, they should learn sufficient drill to be able to move rapidly and easily, in close or extended order, in any direction that might be required. Secondly, the individual intelligence and initiative of all ranks should be developed as much as possible, so that they might understand, whether they were working in large bodies or in small detachments, how to perform the duty that might be entrusted to them in the most advantageous manner, and how to inflict the greatest injury on the enemy with the least loss to themselves. Thirdly, while doing their best to excel in rifle shooting, they should study and practice collective firing discipline, for skill as individual marksmen would be of little use without it. The ultimate object of Infantry drill, field manœuvres, and musketry training was to teach companies, battalions, and brigades how to concentrate the greatest volume of fire upon objects of primary importance at the critical moment. The value of this firing depended almost entirely on its being carefully directed and efficiently controlled. Perfect discipline on the part of the men, combined with cool and educated judgment on the part of the officers and non-commissioned officers, would do much towards ensuring the power of this concentration. It was discipline alone which inspired those feelings of respect and confidence between men and their officers, and which enabled troops to perform their duty promptly and efficiently in the face of the enemy. That discipline could never be maintained unless the officers were thoroughly conversant with their duties, and were intimately acquainted with the characters and peculiarities of the men under their command. He was not unmindful of the claims which the Volunteers had upon the country. A great deal had been done of late years for them, but much remained to be done, and he hoped that ere long each corps would be given its definite place in the scheme of general defence, and that arrangements would be made for its equipment and mobilisation in time of war. (Applause.)

Lord Roberts has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the new chancel and transept to the Parish church at Woolwich. The ceremony is fixed for April 7.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the over worked

WRITERS AND READERS.

As a sort of companion volume to King Florus, Mr. William Morris is issuing from the Kelmscott Press The Story of Amis and Amile, a version of the famous mediæval tale, translated from the original French by himself. It will be ready shortly. Five hundred ordinary copies are being printed (475 for sale), and the price is 7s. 6d. There will also be fifteen copies on vellum at £1 10s. The 'format' will be similar to that of King Florus.

Mr. W. B. Yeats has completed a new Irish drama, in which, as in its predecessor, The Countess Kathleen, the denizens of the Irish fairy world will play no inconsiderable part. The production will shortly be published, but, previous to its appearance in print, will be put upon the stage privately in London and in Paris. It contains some of the best lyrics which Mr. Yeats has yet written. Amongst other Irish books that are shortly to appear is a volume of stories for the New Irish Library by Mr. A. Hilliard Atteridge, a London journalist.

Mr. W. M. Conway's account of his mountaineering expedition in the Himalayas is not likely to appear until May. At first Mr. Conway proposed to entitle it Climbing and Travel in Kashmir and the Himalayas. He has definitely decided now that the title is to be "Climbing and Exploration in the Karakoram Himalayas. The title-page has a medallion of Mr. Conway by Mr. Onslow Ford, and Mr. A. D. McCormick supplies 300 illustrations. The scientific results of the expedition, worked out by experts, make an accompanying volume. In the special edition, of which 150 copies are to be printed, the two volumes will be together. Each special copy is to be numbered and signed.

The work which is being prepared by Mr. Charles Welch, Guildhall Librarian, on the medals struck by the Corporation since the opening of London Bridge in 1831, will be ready in the course of two or three weeks. Full-page illustrations of the medals are given, accompanied by an account of the circumstances which gave rise to them. The London Bridge medal will be a peg upon which the City Librarian will hang a very interesting description of the London bridges of an earlier period, and the replacement of Temple Bar by the Griffin will give occasion for another historical disquisition. Most of the medals are associated with civic entertainments to royal potentates and other distinguished personages. Mr. Welch has made considerable progress with his Modern History of the City of London, which covers a period of a century and a half, and is illustrated by Mr Philip Norman, but it will not be ready for publication till the autumn.

Mr. Andrew Lang's Cock lane Ghost and Common Sense may be expected late in April. The book may be described as papers on the supernatural in all its phases. Mr. Lang opens with savage spiritualism, passes to classical spiritualism, then to haunted houses, and next to the Cocklane Ghost. Having laid the Cock lane Ghost, he chats on hallucinations, wraiths, and ghosts crystal gazing, second sight, and ghosts in courts of justice. His last four papers treat of a modern trial for witchcraft, Presbyterian ghosthunters, the logic of table-turning, and the ghost theory of the origin of religion.

Bula N'Zau is the name under which a well-known officer in her Majesty's service has written a book of sport and adventure, which Messrs. Chapman are to publish soon. It is the name by which the natives on the Congo called the officer, and means The Elephant Smasher. The title of the work is rather a long one—Travel and Adventures in the Congo Free State, and its Big Game Shooting. The writer spent four years in the Congo, and during that time he kept a journal, which he has now made into a book. He gives his main attention to his hunting experiences. There are ten pictures from his own sketches.

Our illustrated contemporary "Black and White" has a new editor in the person of Mr. James B. Pinker, who has been associated with the fortunes of that paper since its foundation. Mr. Pinker is one of the few London journalists with an Eastern European experience. He was, for some three years, on the staff of the "Levant Herald," acting simultanously, during the greater part of that time, as the Constantinople correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle."

Messrs. Archibald Constable are printing a work by Mr. J. F. Hewitt on The Ruling Races of Prehistoric Times in India. Mr. Hewitt traces all forms of national government to the primeval village communities of the forest races of Southern India. Then he shows how these southern farmers and the northern hunting and pastoral tribes and fire-worshipping handicraftsmen met in Asia Minor, the second cradle of the civilised races. He describes their history up to their union and afterwards, when they dispersed through Europe and Asia as corn and fruit growers. Throughout the book Mr. Hewitt dwells on the great historical importance of local botany and zoology in indicating the rise to power of the imperial races of the early world.

Messrs. Henry and Co. have in preparation a new series of books on political and social subjects, under the editorship of Mr. E. J. C. Morton, M.P. The first volume, which is entitled Administrative Reform: What the Government can do without an Act of Parliament, is by Mr. J. Theodore Dodd.

The most charming little book we have ever seen offered for a shilling is the first volume in Messrs. J. M. Dent and Co.'s new enterprise, called The Temple Shakespeare, as exhibited in The Tempest, which is issued as the first volume. It is a little book in dark red cloth, almost square, with pleasant old-faced type and scarlet rubrics; the title-page designed by Mr. Walter Crane; a frontispiece in photogravure: a preface and glossary, containing exactly what everybody needs and nothing more, by Mr. Israel Gollancz; and even a tiny blue ribbon to keep ones place with. The text followed is that of the Cambridge Shakespeare, and the series is therefore dutifully dedicated to Mr. Aldis Wright. In no respect does the little volume look cheap, yet it is a marvel of cheapness as well as of charm.

The first edition, consisting of 3,000 copies, of The Raiders, by Mr. S. R. Crockett, was sold out before publication. An equally large edition has been sold for the colonies, and copyright editions are being printed in the United States and Canada.—Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein are publising a three volume novel by the author of A Kings Daughter. It is called A Perfect Way of Honour, and has a psychological interest. The writer of A Kings Daughter was generally under-tood to be Miss Ada Barnett.—The Temple of Death, a sensational story of India, by Mr. Edmund Mitchel, is appearing, Messrs. Hutchinson state, next week. The colouring of the story is a result of personal observation.—Mrs. Robert Jocelyn has written a new three volumer, Pamelas Honeymoon. Mrs Jocelyn is the author of Drawn Blank, and other novels.—Madame Sarah Grand's new volume of tales is to be ready at once.

The Memorials of Old Hailebury College include contributions by the late Mr. Brand Sapte, Sir Monier Monier Williams, Mr. F. C. Danvers, Mr. Percy Wigram, Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, and others.—Mrs. J W Woods Dante G Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelite Movement is to appear shortly. It is to have a number of new illustrations.—Messrs Longman announce a volume of Australian travel and adventure by Mr. Guy Boothby. The title, On the Wallaby is an Australian expression for On the March.—The author of Charles Lowder has written a new book Verba Verbi Dei.—Messrs Macmillan are publishing a Handbook of Gold Milling, by Mr. Henry Louis.

The Best of Her Sex, by Fergus Hume is a new book just out. The best of her sex is Beatrice Brege, a particularly uninteresting heroine, loved distractedly by a rising young doctor, Jocelyn Lorraine. Then we have the young Doctor's brother, Dick, who is an unmitigated scamp and uses Americanisms to a nauseating extent, and Beatlice's father, a broken-down and selfish medical baronet, Sir Melancthon Brege. With and around these four characters Mr. Fergus Hume has endeavoured to write a tale of love, despair, and a quack medicine. We say endeavoured because the result is rather a poor one, and the novel shows little constructive skill. It is the fashion nowadays to write novels with a motive, but to spin into two volumes a yarn about a quack medicine called Tho is imposing too much upon a novel reading public. Mr. Fergus Hume can do much better work than The Best of Her Sex, and therefore we expect novels from his pen to be more entertaining and more carefully constructed than the one we now lay aside without a pang of regret.

The Voices of the Stars; or, The Supernatural Revealed in the Natural Science of the Heavens, by J. E. Walker, M.A. (Elliot Stock), is a second edition under a new title, thoroughly revised and in many parts virtually re-written, of a series of essays in which science is deftly blended with the supernatural and mystical. Although the author states that the intention of the book is not scientific the scientific features, culled from authoritative sources, are very pronounced. It has been the author's aim to draw spiritual inferences from scientific observations. By this means they appeal to a large number of readers, who may rest assured that by perusing this work they will enjoy a literary feast provided by an intellectual and erudite writer

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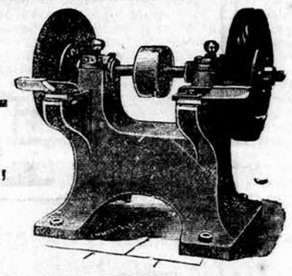

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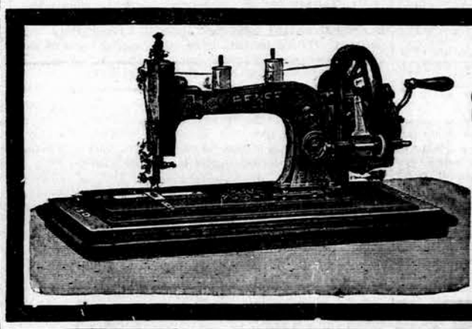

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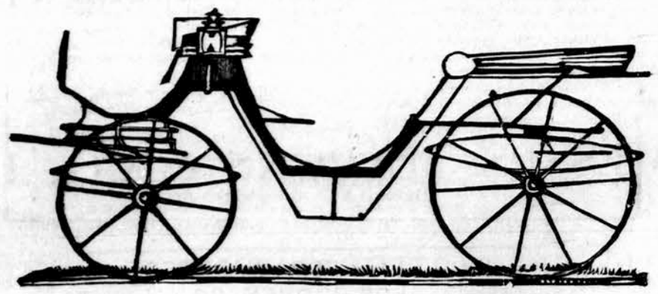

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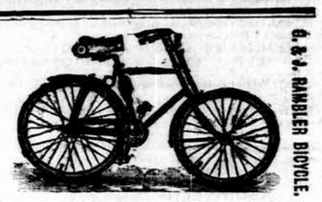

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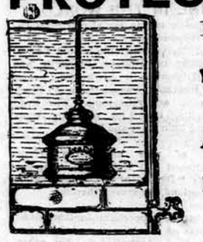

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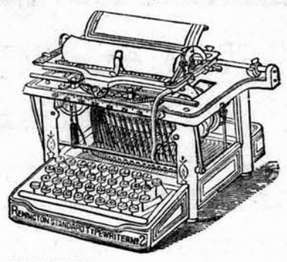

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